

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1912

[No. 36—1913.]

To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,
1912

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OTTAWA, June 20, 1912.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912.

The financial year 1911-12 proved to be one of abounding prosperity throughout the Dominion. The immigration was greater than in any previous year, and the western crop yield was unprecedentedly high. All lines of industry were active. A time of such marked activity has always a strong tendency to stimulate wages and to give an upward trend to prices, and is usually characterized by an increased number of industrial disputes. This, too, has been the case, the number of strikes recorded being somewhat higher than for the past few years. Fortunately, however, with one important exception, the disputes have not been of a serious character, the exception being that involving the western coal mines; a prolonged contest, affecting approximately 7,000 workers.

The immigration returns for 1911 showed a total immigration for the calendar year of 351,000, as compared with an immigration of 311,084 for 1910, a quite remarkable increase for the period; of the immigrants 175,000 came from Great Britain and 130,000 from the United States. From the trend of events during the present spring, the tide of immigration will rise higher yet, reaching, it has been predicted, not less than 400,000 for the year 1912. The upward tendency of wages, which began in 1909, continued throughout the year and was accompanied by an increase in the cost of living, this being especially marked in the case of farm products. The census of the Dominion, taken on June 1, 1911, showed a population of 7,192,338 persons, as against 5,371,315, the population shown by the census of 1901. Business failures for the year 1911 were reported by Bradstreets at 1,399, as

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against 1,459 in the year 1910, again an excellent showing for the past year. The foreign trade for the fiscal year 1911-12 showed an increase, in round figures, of \$100,000,000 over the year 1910-11, the total of imports and exports for the Dominion for the year being between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000.

The year showed great progress in railway construction, the demand for construction labourers being so heavy that, with a view to easing the situation in this respect, certain immigration regulations were relaxed. The railway mileage of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was increased during the year by 1,459 miles, or from 8,650 to 10,109. The contract for the first section of the Hudson Bay railway was awarded during the year, and the successful tenderer was authorized in December to proceed immediately with the construction. In the building trades the activity was greater than ever before, and the building permits of the twenty-seven largest cities of the Dominion showed an increased value for the year of nearly \$30,000,000 over the preceding year.

Many of these matters bear intimately on the work of the Department of Labour, both as to the statutes administered and as to the various departmental publications. The past year has presented no specially notable feature. The different branches of work have proceeded on the usual lines and in the case of statistical enquiries considerable advance has been made.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, called for by the terms of that statute, is printed, as last year, as an appendix to the present report and under separate cover, this for the greater convenience of the Department in forwarding copies to the numerous correspondents who request information as to these matters. The number of industrial disputes generally reported for the calendar year 1911 is somewhat above the figures reported for the previous year, being ninety-seven as against eighty-four. The strikes were, as stated, chiefly of the smaller order, and the record of the year as to actual loss of time and other matters would have been particularly pleasing but for the prolonged western coal strike. The strike total for the year 1911, however, though higher than for the few years immediately preceding, is very much below the record of nine or ten years ago; in 1902, for instance, the total for the year was 123, and in 1903 the figures stood at 160. Having in mind the large increase of population during the intervening period, the present record would seem to show some improvement of feeling as between employers and employees. Of the ninety-seven disputes of the past year the building trades were responsible, as usual for a larger proportion than any other single group of industries, disputes in the building trades having totalled thirty for the year; the groups of industries coming next in order were the metal workers, clothing trades and transportation industries. The coal mining industry, however, as has been stated, included the greatest industrial strike of the year, that, namely, of the western coal mines, the severest industrial struggle in Canada for many years. This dispute belongs to an industry falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and is therefore treated in the report of proceedings under the Act. It is here mentioned only in passing to indicate its significance and bearing in con-

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sidering the statistics for the year. The strike, it will be remembered, was the result of a failure to renew a working agreement expiring on March 31, 1911. A week or two after the strike had started the miners called for a Board and an inquiry took place; the strike continued in the meantime and the Board proved unable to bring the parties together. The struggle ended only in November, and the mines, when reopened on November 20, had been closed for practically eight months. It is interesting to record that the conferences which resulted in a settlement of the dispute were inaugurated by personal efforts on the part of the Honourable Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, who, being in the vicinity of the dispute, induced the parties to start negotiations anew. There was, during the year, no other single strike of particular magnitude. The strike of coal miners at Springhill, N.S., which had been in force from August, 1909, was formally closed in May, 1911, having continued for practically twenty-two months. This struggle is also mentioned more fully in the appendix giving the proceedings of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Of the ninety-seven strikes and lockouts beginning in 1911, forty-two, practically one-half, took place in Ontario and nineteen in Quebec. But one strike was recorded in Nova Scotia. Four strikes occurred in New Brunswick, six in Manitoba, thirteen in Alberta, and ten in British Columbia. None were reported in Prince Edward Island or Saskatchewan. Two disputes extended over more than one province.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The Combines Investigation Act, enacted in 1910, and with the administration of which the Minister of Labour is charged, did not during the year call for active departmental work. It will be remembered that in February, 1911, an order was received by the Minister from the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon, of Quebec, for the establishment of a Board in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company, this process being in accordance with the requirements of the statute. A Board was duly established under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, of Montreal. Various judicial proceedings, which are mentioned in the report of proceedings under this Act for the fiscal year 1910-11, prevented the Board proceeding immediately with the investigation ordered, and it was not until November that the Board took up the inquiry, evidence being then taken at the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. It is understood at the date of writing that the investigation has been closed, but that the findings may not be presented to the Minister until the autumn.

There were no proceedings under the Act during the year with regard to any other case than that of the United Shoe Machinery Company, but the Department was in receipt of much correspondence, largely from the United States, as to the nature of the Act, and so far as possible the information desired was forwarded. A formal statement on the subject is contained in the present report.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

Special departmental reports appearing during the year have related to wholesale prices in Canada and to labour organization in Canada.

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The Wholesale Prices report for 1911 is a continuation of the inquiry discussed at some length in the annual report of the Department for 1910-11, which drew attention to the intimate bearing of the inquiry on the important question of the cost of living. The inquiry has excited the widest interest, as evidenced particularly by correspondence reaching the Department and by reviews in the newspaper press. The Department has now printed three volumes on wholesale prices, namely: (I) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890-1909; (II) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1910; (III) Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911. The increased interest in the subject covered by these several reports is perhaps but a natural consequence of the continually increasing cost of the general commodities of life. The commodities included in the departmental inquiry numbered, it will be remembered, 230 in the case of the earlier reports and has been increased in later reports. For the 1911 report the number stood at 261.

The index number, which the Department has been able to maintain as the result of its prices inquiry, and which has been published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* as part of a monthly article on retail prices, has become a feature of prices reports and is printed regularly by leading journals in Canada, as Sauerbeck's index is printed in English journals. The departmental index number, which stood at 124 for the 261 commodities included in the inquiry for 1910, reached 127.2 for the year 1911. These index numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, this being the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. The statement, therefore, is equivalent to saying that wholesale prices were approximately 24 per cent higher in 1910 than in the closing decade of the last century, and that they rose during 1911 to a point over 27 per cent above that basis. An indication less specific than the above, though interesting in its way, of the extent of the rise in prices during 1911 may be obtained by noting that of the articles for which monthly price statistics are published in the present report and in the similar report for 1910, and which are therefore available for immediate comparison, 124 showed an advance during the past year while 67 remained stationary, only 82 showing declines.

The report on labour organization in Canada represented an effort in a different direction. In the report it was aimed at placing before the public in concise and definite form a statement showing details on the subject which had not been previously brought together. This report is of necessity largely statistical in character but includes a general statement as to methods of organization, and considerable general information. As the report shows, the relations as to labour organizations between the United States and Canada are closely interwoven, and the statistics printed include sufficient information bearing on this international aspect of the subject to permit a comprehensive view of the whole. The report was freely and favourably reviewed in the press and many letters have been received from both employers and employees expressing appreciation of the publication. The report becomes incidentally a labour organization directory for the Dominion and it will probably be considered desirable to publish it annually, revised to date.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION ROYAL COMMISSION.

The work of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, appointed in 1910, was discussed in some detail in the departmental report for 1910-11. The general work of inquiry on the part of the Commission was brought to a close about the end of 1911. The Commission had, during the late summer of 1911, returned from Europe and the Commissioners had conferred carefully together as to the report to be presented. The preparation of the report was, after conference with the Minister, referred to Dr. J. W. Robertson, chairman of the Commission, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Bengough, secretary of the Commission, the Commissioners generally to be called together for conference or other purposes, as occasion might require.

The inquiries of the Commission had been very extensive in character and much information and material had been gathered. The preparation of the report was therefore a task of considerable magnitude. At the close of the financial year it was understood that the report was well in hand, but some time would yet elapse before it could be formally laid before the Minister.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette* proceeded during the year without a noticeable departure to record. Mention has already been made of the public interest manifested in the index figure or price record now printed monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. The regular reports printed in the *Labour Gazette* also of strikes and industrial accidents and its statements on industrial conditions are commonly quoted at length in the daily press.

FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

The work of the Fair Wages branch continues to be of special importance. During the year the officers charged with the work prepared 290 schedules for different Government contracts. This brings to a point well over 2,000 the number of schedules which have been prepared by the Department since the passage of the Fair Wages resolution in 1900. Naturally the majority of the schedules have been prepared at the instance of the Department of Public Works, but other Departments figure in the record of the past year as follows: Railways and Canals, 54; Marine and Fisheries, 41; Militia and Defence, 28; Naval Service, 10; and Interior, 1.

The year has been remarkably light as to grievances arising out of the application of the fair wages principle and a few cases reported have been satisfactorily adjusted.

In some other respects the work of the branch has shown a tendency to marked development. Representations have been received from time to time by the Minister urging that an officer of the Department of Labour charged with the duties of preparing Fair Wages Schedules, &c., should be permanently located in Western Canada. These representations were made on various occasions by the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which has for many years waited on the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour to present resolutions passed at the annual convention of the Congress held in the month of September, and resolutions to the same effect have been passed by various Trades and Labour Councils in Western Canada, copies of which resolutions have been usually forwarded to the Minister. The continued and increasing development of Western Canada has made

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more urgent the necessity for action along the lines indicated; moreover, the addition to the duties of the officers in question of certain responsibilities in the nature of inspection of railway construction work, &c., particulars of which are explained below, has required a certain reorganization of this branch of the service of the Department. Shortly before the close of the fiscal year 1911-12, therefore, it was decided to transfer to Western Canada one of the officers charged with this work, and Mr. J. D. McNiven, who had for several years performed excellent service as a Fair Wages officer, having had under his special care in this respect Ontario and Western Canada, was recently removed to Vancouver, B.C. This change made necessary the appointment of a new officer to continue throughout Ontario the duties previously performed by Mr. McNiven, and Mr. W. D. Killins was recently appointed. These changes did not come actually into effect during the year 1911-12, but so shortly after its expiration that they are properly mentioned here. Mr. Victor DuBreuil will, as in the past, perform similar work for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

This branch of the work of the Department has been much extended during the last year or two. The skill and experience which these officers have acquired in their investigations for the purpose of preparing Fair Wages schedules have frequently enabled them to perform service of marked usefulness to the public by the adjustment of differences between employers and employees; the good offices of the Department have been used on many such occasions without the public having been made generally aware that friction existed. In addition, the natural growth of the Dominion, and particularly the great expansion of Western Canada, has led inevitably to a large growth in government works, and the Fair Wages schedules called for by the various Departments of the Government show a tendency to continual growth, as shown above.

A further matter which may be here conveniently mentioned is one bearing on the increased duties falling on the officers of this branch. On various occasions the Minister of Labour has had representations made to him respecting the severe conditions under which, as it has been alleged, men engaged in railway construction have performed their work. Complaints on the subject have proceeded particularly from labour organizations and from the consuls and vice-consuls of those countries from which come immigrants who have been chiefly employed in this work. It has been explained that it is frequently impossible to procure accurate information, if any information at all, concerning men who are believed to have been employed in certain construction camps and who have fallen ill, or have in some cases become deceased. It has been stated that the possessions of a person deceased have not infrequently been frittered away in ineffective efforts looking to identification of the owner, or have disappeared otherwise.

The difficulty proved on inquiry by the Department to be very real, and one with which, it seemed to the Minister, a practical effort should be made to deal. After a discussion of the matter with the Chairman of the Transcontinental Railway Commission it was arranged that the Department of Labour should frame special regulations for the protection of workmen employed on railroad construction, copies of which were to be supplied to the contractors or sub-contractors controlling any section of work of any railway constructed by the Dominion Government.

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Copies of the regulations and forms connected therewith are printed in the present report; the regulations, it will be noted, provide in effect that the employer shall cause the form to be filled out in the case of every employee, with all the information which is thought necessary for the purpose of identification, with names and addresses of relatives or friends, &c.; and in the event of the person concerned falling seriously ill or dying, the form relating to him is to be immediately forwarded to the Department of Labour. The form was prepared on the understanding that trouble of the nature indicated will arise chiefly in the case of immigrants of recent arrival and not well conversant with English; and when the person concerned comes from a country which is represented by consuls in Canada, the Department of Labour will immediately forward to the consular office concerned the information which has been reported. Where, however, the information shows the person ill or deceased, no matter of what nationality, to have relatives or friends in Canada whose addresses are clearly given, then the Department of Labour will communicate the information received to the parties interested.

These forms have been on application distributed in large numbers to the contractors and sub-contractors along the construction camps of the Transcontinental railroad, the Department of Labour having received the largest measure of assistance from the authorities of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. At present the regulations, &c., apply only to railway construction work performed for the Government of Canada, but it is thought the advantage to both contractors and workmen will be such that it may become possible later to extend the system to other construction work.

It should be added that the officers of the Department of Labour will be required to visit from time to time the chief points of railway constructions, with a view to reporting generally on conditions prevailing in the camps; also to inquire specially into the working of the regulations in question.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES UNDER WAY.

During the year much effective work was done on an inquiry into wages, the report resulting from which, it is believed, will be of the highest value to the public. The two questions of cost of living and rates of wages are intimately related and the inquiries which the Department is conducting on the two topics are proceeding side by side. The reports will be companion volumes and will be mutually helpful in throwing light on the somewhat intricate subjects dealt with in their pages respectively. The Department has already necessarily accumulated much information as to rates of wages but had not previously found it possible to undertake the collection from each important centre in the Dominion of wages rates in all lines of industry. The Department is endeavouring, moreover, to carry the inquiry back for a decade so that it may establish a basis for further comparison as in the case of the wholesale prices inquiry.

A further important report now well under way and which may be ready for publication during the coming summer is one showing the strikes of a decade in Can-

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ada. The decade concerned is that for 1901-10. The information needed for this report has been collected from month to month during the decade in question for the purposes of the *Labour Gazette* and for the furtherance of the work of the Department in so far as the latter has touched the settlement of disputes. By bringing together the figures for this period it will be possible to present the precise situation of Canada in this respect and permit apt comparisons with other countries printing similar reports, points on which the Department is frequently requested to furnish statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Previous issues of the present report have described in detail the work of the Department in connection with the issuing of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department. It will be unnecessary to repeat the reference to this work, which during the past year was carried out on very much the same lines as previously.

The *Labour Gazette* is issued each month in both French and English. Its regular features are a monthly article on industrial and labour conditions for the Dominion as a whole, and in the more important industrial centres; a monthly statistical record of trade disputes in existence throughout the Dominion; a monthly statistical record of industrial accidents; a monthly reprint of immigration and colonization statistics; a quarterly record of changes in wages and hours of labour; a monthly statement of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; annual reviews of legislation affecting labour passed by the Dominion Parliament and by the legislatures of the several provinces; annual reviews of building operations; labour organization, and industrial disputes, &c.; annual reports of conventions of important labour and industrial bodies; a record of industrial agreements; and generally a current review of industrial conditions touching on such subjects as technical education, welfare work, conservation, public health, co-operation, profit-sharing, benefit associations, &c., &c. A reproduction monthly of the various fair-wage schedules inserted in Government contracts, reviews of the more important blue-books and official reports received by the Department, and a monthly account of legal decisions affecting labour throughout Canada, are also given, and a highly important feature also is a monthly statistical statement as to the course of prices. The last mentioned feature has been enlarged during the past year by the addition of a monthly summary of the course of wholesale prices, the Department's record of wholesale prices having previously been published only annually, while the record in the *Labour Gazette* previously was limited to a monthly table of retail prices in the various cities. In general terms, the *Labour Gazette* contains, as will be seen, information in so far as space permits, on all matters of special importance in the world of industry and labour, the information being gathered as before from a variety of sources, more particularly from the official correspondents of the Department resident in each centre of over 10,000 inhabitants.

II.—COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act, a measure which received the royal assent on May 4, 1910. Briefly, the object of the Act is to place at the disposal of the people a readier and, it is believed, a more effective means than had been available in Canada of disclosing and of remedying the abuses of combines which may be formed, whether as corporations, monopolies, trusts or mergers, or in the looser forms of agreements, understandings, or arrangements, for the purpose of unduly enhancing prices or of restricting competition to the detriment of consumers or producers.

The Department received much correspondence during the year from persons who had become interested in the new statute. Publicists in the United States, interested in following the legislation in various countries on this subject, were particularly desirous of receiving details of the operation of the Canadian Act. The Act, it will be remembered, provides that a board may be established on the order of a Superior Court judge after a preliminary inquiry under stated conditions. The first order directing the establishment of a board was received in the Department on February 27, 1911, and a Board of Investigation was on that date established by the Minister of Labour. The order was issued by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of the Superior Court, Quebec, under date of February 25, 1911, and related to an alleged combine on the part of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada in respect of the manufacture and sale of boot and shoe-making machinery; the original application under the Combines Investigation Act for the establishment of a Board of Investigation was made before Judge Cannon at Quebec, on November 10, 1910.

The establishment of the Board was completed on March 16 by the appointment of a chairman, and was composed as follows, namely: the Honourable Mr. Justice Charles Laurendeau, of the Superior Court, Montreal, chairman; Mr. William J. White, K.C., Montreal, appointed on the recommendations of the persons named in the judge's order as being concerned in the alleged combine; and Mr. Joseph C. Walsh, journalist, appointed on the recommendation of the applicants concerned in the matter. Judge Laurendeau was appointed on the joint recommendation of Messrs. White and Walsh.

In the meantime certain procedure had taken place looking to an appeal against the establishment of a Board of Investigation. On March 1, the Minister of Labour received a certified copy of an inscription in appeal against Judge Cannon's order on various grounds, and generally to the effect that Judge Cannon had not been competent to grant such order.

The Minister of Labour requested the Department of Justice to take all such steps as might be possible to permit the Board to proceed with the investigation ordered, and the Department of Justice is understood to have taken such action accordingly.

On March 21 the Board held a preliminary meeting for organization.

On March 22, pending the hearing and decision of the Court of Appeal, a petition was filed on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company for the issue of a writ of prohibition, enjoining the Board of Investigation from proceeding with the investigation ordered. The case was argued on March 23, before Mr. Justice Bruneau, and on April 1, a judgment was given permitting the issue of a writ prohibiting proceedings by the Board until June 15.

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The appeal in question was considered by the Court of Appeals during the first week of May. A motion was made on May 5, before the court, for the dismissal of the appeal. This motion was granted by the court on May 16, the court holding that an order made, under the Combines Investigation Act, was not subject to appeal. The Department was informed that it was the intention of the United Shoe Machinery Company to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeals of Quebec. In connection therewith, steps were taken by the Department of Justice to oppose the granting of the application in question.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

The reasons for the judgment of the Court of Appeals of May 16, above referred to, were given by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cross, as follows:—

“COURT OF KING’S BENCH (IN APPEAL); UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, APPELLANT;
AND DROUIN ET AL, RESPONDENTS; CROSS—JUDGE.

“This is a motion to quash the appeal. It is made on behalf of the persons who are named as respondents, and substantially on the grounds that the so-called judgment is not a judgment of court in any action or matter pending between the appellant and themselves, and in any event is not a judgment from which an appeal to this court is competent.

“The order appealed from is an order of a judge of the Superior Court directing an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act (9-10 Ed. VII., chap. 9, Canada). An investigation such as that Act provides for is not entered upon without having been directed by an order of a judge. It has been so directed, and the present appellant, having been named in the statement accompanying the application for the order as being one of six persons or companies believed to be concerned in the alleged combine, has brought up this appeal from the order, as if it were a party defendant, against the respondents who made the application under section 5 of the Act, as if they were parties plaintiff.

“The order in question is one, the original of which is not required by section 8 of the Act to be transmitted to the Registrar of Boards of Investigation—an officer of the Department of Labour of the Government—thereafter to be acted on by the Minister of Labour. The prothonotary of the Superior Court—who appears to have acted as a clerk to the judge—has nevertheless sent up to us upon this appeal a copy of the order, as if it were a record in that Court instead of in the Department of Labour. The order papers which the judge had before him have also been sent up to us, apparently by courtesy of the Minister of Labour.

“I consider that the order from which it is sought to appeal is not properly speaking a judgment of a court or judge. It does not decide any matter in issue between parties or make any adjudication against anybody, but nearly has the effect of opening the door to the investigation provided for in the Act.

“It is of the nature of those judicial acts referred to in the treatise of Poncet ‘Des jugements’ at No. 6 where the writer says: ‘Cela posé, le bon sens nous fait voir avec la même certitude que les actes ‘inobligatoires’ ou simples ne peuvent mériter la qualification propre de ‘jugements,’ car qui dit ‘jugement’ dit la fixation des rapports qui ont existé ou doivent exister entre les parties et la déclaration des droits que ces rapports ont produits ou doivent produire entre elles; en d’autres termes, on ne peut donner à un acte judiciaire de magistrature le nom caractéristique de ‘jugement,’ qu’autant qu’il en résulte une action à l’une des parties contre l’autre.’”

“To guard against ill-considered or meddlesome procedure, the Act has provided the requirement that an investigation shall be entered upon only after a judge who

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has heard the applicants has become satisfied that there is reasonable ground for it and has ordered it.

"It has been pointed out for the appellant that there is no declaration in the Act, that such an order shall be final and without appeal, such as is sometimes introduced into Acts which treat of the Proceedings of Executive Government, and it is argued that as the order is that a judge of the Superior Court, article 72 of the Code of Procedure applies and establishes the right of appeal. But from what has been said it is clear that the order here in question is not one of those decisions mentioned in article 72, but properly speaking is not a decision at all.

"It is to be remembered that the authority upon which the judge acted is that conferred by the Act which is a Dominion Statute. By section 3 the Minister of Labour is given the 'general administration' of the Act. The action which he can take is to be taken by virtue of there having been transmitted to his Department an order of a judge of the Superior Court—he need not act upon the order of any other Court.

"Where actions are about to be instituted or are pending there are numerous instances of judges' orders upon such incidents as permitting a married woman to plead, granting leave to sue '*in forma pauperis*,' fixing security, ordering the breaking open of doors, &c., which are not treated as judgments' or 'decisions' either interlocutory or final.

"We recently held at Montreal, in *Donaldson vs. Defoy*, that a judge's leave to an applicant to proceed under the Employer's Liability Act was mere '*ordonnance préparatoire*' and not a judgment from which an appeal lay '*de plano*.'

"In France, it has always been recognized, in determining the question of the existence or non existence of the right of appeal, that a distinction was to be made between mere orders regulating procedure (*jugements préparatoires*) and interlocutory judgments (*jugements interlocutoires*).

"The former were not considered to be judgments properly so-called and there was no right of appeal from them, whereas from interlocutory judgments there was a right of appeal. The difficulty frequently experienced in deciding whether particular orders were to be considered of the one kind or of the other was what led to the enactment of the rules contained in article 452 of the Code of Procedure of France.

"This fact makes it manifest that there are orders of a judge which are not to be regarded as judgments or decisions of a nature to be subject to appeal. Reference may be made to what is said in the matter in *Dalloz*, Rep. Verbo '*judgment*' at Nos. 706 to 722, and in the same work, Verbis '*jugements d'avoir dire droit*,' Nos. 24 and 58, where many illustrations are given; and to *Fuzier-Hermann*, Rep. Vo. '*judgment*,' Nos. 3173 and 3174.

"The cases cited in the treatises just referred to relate in general to incidents of pending suits. It is, however, to be remembered that here there is no pending suit.

"If action is to be taken upon the order, it will be taken before quite another person, to be selected by the Executive Government. The order in question is consequently more of the nature of a '*fiat*' of the Attorney General, or of a justice's act in '*backing*' a warrant or any of those cases in which a judge is called upon to do an act in virtue of some Act of Parliament and which does not relate to the judicial determination of some right.

'It would not be successfully contended that a warrant of arrest was bad because the magistrate did not hear the person against whom it was directed before deciding to issue it.

"From such acts of a judge, there is, generally speaking, no right of appeal to an appellate court or in fact to any court of law except as may be specially given by apt enactment.

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"Under a different system of law, there would be ground for saying that, in making the order here in question, the judge acted administratively, as the licensing justices in *Lord Mayor and of Leeds vs. Ryder* (1907), A.C. 420, were considered to have acted in granting renewal of certain liquor licenses.

"But, in applying our law of pleading and procedure to this matter, it is unnecessary to decide whether the judge in making this order acted judicially or administratively.

"The judge of the Superior Court is clearly designated as being the person who is to grant or refuse the order. Having made that designation, the Act straightway thereupon provides that the order itself and the related papers shall be transmitted to a department of the Executive Government there to be acted upon as the Act authorizes. That is a statutory scheme which is repugnant to the idea that another court can act in appeal from the order of the judge designated in the Act. His action is like that of a judge in making a recount of votes under the Election Act.

"The right of appeal is a substantive right and its existence, if it has any, should be clear.

"I not only cannot find that there is any clear right of appeal, but having regard to the special nature of the subject of this Act—as it was held appropriate to do in respect of the Election Act in *Theberge & Landry* and *Moses & Parker*—I consider that there is a clear legislative intent that there shall be no such right of appeal as is here sought to be exercised.

"The persons who are made to figure as respondents upon this appeal, appear to have done nothing else than to make the application provided for by the preliminary part of the Act. That did not have the effect of raising an issue between themselves and this appellant. I conclude that there is no pending suit, no judgment, no parties in issue and no appeal. In fact it cannot be said with certitude that we have any proper evidence of the existence of this order, because the prothonotary who has certified the copy which has been sent up to us was not custodian of the original of it.

"In view of what has been said it is apparent that the appellant's motion for a certiorari to the prothonotary of the Superior Court to add a document to the record is unfounded. The custody of such documents is not in the Superior Court but is assigned to the registrar named in the Act. We cannot order the prothonotary to send up papers which are in Government custody. Besides, in view of the tender of the document made at the hearing of the motion before us the appellant's objection ceases to have any effect.

"A few words may be added in reference to the argument made on behalf of the appellant to the effect that, though section 6 of the Act provided for hearing the application only and not an adverse party or a party supposed to be adverse, it was nevertheless a fundamental common law right of any party, who might be affected by a decision, to be heard, and that the appellant had therefore a legal right to defend itself and to be heard even though the Act does not say so. With the proposition stated in these general terms no fault is to be found. In the quite recent case of *the Board of Education vs. Rice*, 27 T.L.R. 378, it appeared that a statutory duty rested upon the Board of Education to decide 'questions' respecting administration of the Education Act and upon an action by way of 'mandamus' to enforce the decision of such a 'question,' in the opinion expressed in the House of Lords it was said in relation to this duty of the Board: 'It will, I suppose, usually be of an administrative kind; but sometimes it will involve matter of law as well as matter of fact or even depend upon matter of law alone. In such cases the Board of Education will have to ascertain the law and also to ascertain the facts. I need not add that in doing either they must act in good faith and fairly listen to both sides, for that is a duty lying upon every one who decides anything.'

"But the proceeding before us is not in the nature of a demand to have any judicial or public authority commanded to hear the appellant or to perform any other statutory duty. What the judge purports to have done in this matter can indeed be seen to come within the next following observation of the Lord Chancellor in the case just cited which is: 'But I do not think they are bound to treat such a question as though it were a trial.'

"However well founded it may be as a proposition of law, the argument does not help the appellant on the question now before us, and I refer to it now merely to show that it has not been overlooked.

"The existence of a duty to hear before deciding does not of itself impress upon the decision the character of a judgment, and it is scarcely necessary to add that if it were established that this order was bad in law that would not make the matter an appealable one.

"Upon the whole, I would quash the appeal at the instance of the persons named as respondents other than Brunet who withdrew from the proceedings at the hearing.

"It appears to me that the persons named as respondents might appropriately have ignored the appeal as being a matter to which they were not properly parties, but, as it constitutes a sort of a menace of trouble to them, they have an interest sufficient to justify the motion.

"We are unanimous in the opinion that there is no right of appeal to this court in this matter."

FURTHER APPEAL PROCEEDINGS DISALLOWED.

At the request of the Minister of Labour the Department of Justice continued to use efforts to remove all impediments to the investigation originally ordered by Judge Cannon, and the Deputy Minister of Justice proceeded to England to oppose the application of counsel representing the United Shoe Machinery Company for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. On July 12 the Department was informed that the application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council had been refused. Under these circumstances the writ of prohibition effective until September 15 now alone restrained the Board from proceeding with the investigation under the order of Judge Cannon. It is understood that the grounds on which special leave to appeal was asked were as follows, namely:—

(1) That the Combines Investigation Act is a recent Act, founded on novel principles, and the inquiry in connection with the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada was the first investigation held under the Act, and it is of great importance that the general principles on which the Act is to be interpreted and administered should be decisively settled.

(2) That such an investigation throws a heavy burden on the persons accused of being concerned in a combine; and the methods and details of their business would be exposed to hostile competitors; and that the issue of an order for an investigation appears to remove the matter from judicial check and to place the persons involved in the hands of administrative departments.

(3) That the most crucial question arising under the Act is whether an order for an investigation is subject to appeal.

(4) That the reasons given by Mr. Justice Cross attach too little importance to the consideration that an order for an investigation under the Act is a final judicial Act involving important modifications of the ordinary civil rights of Canadian traders by subjecting these rights to curtailment by administrative departments.

(5) That the injury suffered by the petitioners by an investigation, no matter what the result might be, would far exceed the amount ordinarily justifying an appeal to the Privy Council.

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So far as the Department is informed, no reasons were given for the refusal to grant leave to appeal, the Lords of the council merely stating that they would not advise His Majesty to grant such leave.

THE INVESTIGATION PROCEEDS.

The investigation before the Board commenced on November 17, and sessions of the Board were subsequently held in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, evidence being taken from numerous persons. The final session of the Board is understood to have been held on March 28, 1912. Argument by counsel for the respective parties was heard during May. Shortly before the date of writing, the Department received word from the Chairman of the Board stating that owing to the fact that one member of the Board had been compelled to go to England for the summer, it would not be possible to bring the proceedings to a formal close until the autumn months when, no doubt, the report will be laid before the Minister.

The Department had no part in any proceedings taken during the year with reference to any other combine or alleged combine, and had not been informed of any application made under the terms of the statute for the establishment of a Board of Investigation.

III.—WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT— RAILWAY INSPECTION DUTIES.

The work of the Fair Wages Branch of the Department has proceeded along the usual lines, showing, however, evidences of considerable expansion, in keeping with the general progress of the Dominion and growth of population. The officers charged with the work of preparing Fair Wages Schedules prepared during the year 290 schedules for insertion in different Government contracts, thus bringing to a figure well over 2,000 the number of schedules of this nature which have been prepared by the Department since the Fair Wages Resolution was passed by the House of Commons in 1900. The schedules have been distributed among the various Departments of Government as follows, namely: Public Works, 156; Railways and Canals, 54; Marine and Fisheries, 41; Militia and Defence, 28; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 1.

Towards the close of the financial year it became evident that the increased work pertaining to Fair Wages Schedules and additional duties which fall naturally to officers who had been charged with the same might require a certain reorganization or expansion of this branch of Departmental service. While no changes took place within the fiscal year it will not be out of place here briefly to record what has occurred since the close of the fiscal year and before date of writing. Representations have been frequently made to the Minister as to the desirability of having located permanently in Western Canada one of the Departmental officers associated with the Fair Wages work. The growth and activity of Western Canada have made action along this line yet more desirable, and shortly before the close of the fiscal year the Minister decided that Mr. J. D. McNiven should be given headquarters at Vancouver, there to undertake necessary work for the Department, including the preparation of Fair Wages Schedules and other necessary duties. Mr. McNiven had for several years performed the duties of Fair Wages Officer. Mr. McNiven left for Vancouver early in May. This change made necessary the appointment of a new officer, and Mr. W. D. Killins was appointed to perform throughout Ontario the duties which had been previously performed by Mr. McNiven. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of this branch of the service for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Duties of inspection have frequently fallen to the Fair Wages officers as a result of inquiries which have been made into grievances laid before the Department, and the duties of inspection have now been placed more definitely on these officers. The Minister has on various occasions received representations as to the alleged severity of conditions attaching to the labour of men engaged in railway construction. Such representations have proceeded sometimes from labour organizations and sometimes from consular representatives in Canada of those countries from which Canada receives immigrants who are chiefly employed in this work. After careful consideration and inquiry and in consultation with the President of the Transcontinental Railway Commission, it was decided that the Department of Labour should frame special regulations for the protection, as to certain matters, of workmen employed on railway construction, copies of such regulations to be supplied to the contractors or sub-contractors controlling the work of any section of any railway constructed by the Dominion Government. The regulations provide in effect that the employer shall cause the form connected therewith to be filled out in the case of every em-

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ployee with the information thought necessary for the purpose of identification, &c., and in the event of the person concerned falling seriously ill or dying, the form relating to him to be immediately forwarded to the Department of Labour. The regulations and form were prepared on the understanding that trouble of the nature above indicated will arise chiefly as to immigrants of recent arrival and unable to speak English; when the person concerned comes from a country represented by Consuls in Canada the Department will immediately forward to the Consular office any information which has been reported. Where, however, the information shows the person ill or deceased, no matter of what nationality, to have relatives or friends in Canada whose addresses are clearly given, then the Department of Labour will communicate the information received to the persons indicated.

These forms have been, on application, distributed in large numbers to contractors and sub-contractors in the construction camps of the Transcontinental Railway, the Department of Labour receiving the largest measure of assistance in these matters from the authorities of the Transcontinental Railway. The officers of the Department of Labour will be required to visit from time to time the chief points of railway construction with a view to reporting generally on conditions prevailing in the camps, also to inquire specially into the working of the regulations in question.

TEXT OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations governing these matters and the identification form dependent upon the regulations are here printed:—

Special regulations of the Department of Labour for the protection of workmen employed in railway construction.

The following regulations of the Department of Labour shall be observed on all railway construction work which is performed for the Government of Canada:

1. All contractors, sub-contractors or other employers (all superintendents or foremen in cases where work is carried on by day labour) shall be required to take down and keep a careful record of the full names of all men employed (if possible on a printed form,* copies of which may be had on application to the Department of Labour), their nationality, place of birth, age, latest local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere; also the name and address of their nearest relative or representative to be communicated with in case of death, serious accident or illness.

2. The books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by any officer of the Department of Labour at any time it may be expedient to the Department of Labour to have the same inspected.

3. In the case of the death or serious illness of, or any serious accident to any workman, the employer (or superintendent or foreman, as the case may be), shall at once make an inventory of the man's effects, ascertain the amount of money due him for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour in Ottawa, along with (a) the record above mentioned, showing the workman's full name, nationality, place of birth, age, local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere, and the name and address of the workman's nearest relative or representative who should be communicated with; and (b) particulars of such accident, illness, or death, as the case may be.

* The form for use by contractors, sub-contractors or others in the keeping of such record is printed on the reverse side of this sheet.

Identification Form.

NAMES, ADDRESSES, ETC., OF WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORK.

(To be forwarded to the Department of Labour, Ottawa, in case of death, serious accident or illness, along with an inventory of the workman's effects and a statement of the amount of money due him for work or otherwise.)

Name of contractor or sub-contractor, firm or company by whom the workman is employed.....

.....

Workman's full name.....

Date employed.....Age.....

Nationality.....

Place of birth.....

Full address in Canada.....

.....

Full home address, if any, elsewhere.....

.....

Full name of relative or representative to be communicated with in case of illness, accident or death.....

Full address of such relative or representative.....

.....

Signature of employee as to correctness of information above given.

.....

TABLES RELATING TO FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES.

The following tables relate to Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the officers of the Department during the fiscal year 1911-12, also during previous years, and show the various departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract.

Schedules by Provinces.

TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE "FAIR WAGES" SCHEDULES PREPARED—1911-12.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works.....	31	19	5	27	51	4	9	10	.....	156
Railways and Canals.....	18	10	3	7	15	.....	1	.....	.....	54
Marine and Fisheries.....	16	5	.....	5	6	.....	.....	9	.....	41
Militia and Defence.....	5	16	6	1	28
Naval Service.....	1	5	4	10
Interior.....	1	1
Total.....	66	34	8	44	93	4	16	25	290

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Fair Wages Schedules—1900-12.

SCHEDULES PREPARED, COVERING PERIOD FROM JULY 1900 TO MARCH 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Department of.	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	Grand Total.
Public Works.	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	978
Railways and Canals. ....	...	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	909
Marine and Fisheries. ....	...	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	196
Other Departments. ....	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	107
Total.....	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	2,190

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1911-1912 WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				\$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Cribwork breakwater	French River, N.S.	April 6	Dec. 30	4,600 00	XII 773
Cribwork extension to wharf	Negroes, N.B.	" 18	Day Labour		
Cribwork wharf	Grandigne, N.B.	" 18	Sept. 9	5,895 00	XII 379
Improvements to post office	Kingston, Ont.	" 21	" 15	49,100 00	XII 380
Crib and concrete wharf	Beaumaris, Ont.	" 24	" 12	23,994 00	XII 379
Pile and concrete wharf	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 24	Day Labour		
Public building	Seaforth, Ont.	May 6	July 4	27,500 00	XII 177
"	Port Perry, Ont.	" 6	Nov. 29	22,475 00	XII 696
Crib and span wharf	Meaford, Ont.	" 8	Sept. 1	5,394 00	XII 378
Concrete breakwater	Brooklyn, N.S.	" 8	Dec. 19	119,650 00	XII 698
Armoury	Fernie, B.C.	" 13	Day Labour		
Crib and concrete wharf	St. John West, N.B.	" 22	Dec. 12	760,285 00	XII 697
Breakwater	Dalhousie, N.B.	" 23	Sept. 9	23,440 00	XII 379
Public building	Calgary, Alta.	" 26	July 15	25,700 00	Not published.
Garage at Rideau Hall	Ottawa, Ont.	June 1	Aug. 4	15,100 00	XII 263
Brick cottage at Rideau Hall	Ottawa, Ont.	" 1	July 27	7,250 00	XII 177
Building trades	Parisboro, N.S.	" 7	Oct. 19	26,900 00	XII 590
Tobacco curing station Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	" 7	Aug. 22	6,500 00	XII 265
Public building	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 19	Nov. 25	260,000 00	XII 591
Extension to breakwater	Wood Islands, P.E.I.	" 20	March 4	7,036 00	Not yet published.
Cribwork wharf	Papineauville, Que.	" 21	Sept. 29	6,995 00	"
Steel superstructure and concrete floor	Chaplan Bridge, Que.	" 24	" 20	25,500 00	XII 381
Extension to breakwater and dredging	Naufrage Pond, P.E.I.	" 29	No contract		
Repairs to wharf	Brockville, Ont.	" 30			
Certain trades	Levis, Que.	July 3			
Cribwork breakwater	West Advocate, N.S.	" 4	Feb. 2	16,400 00	XII 1094
Cribwork extension to breakwater.	Devils Island, N.S.	" 5	April 9	26,984 00	Not yet published.
Dormitory at Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	" 5	March 22	98,444 00	
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Comauville N.S.	" 5	No contract		
Pile wharf	Edmonton, Alta.	" 10	"		
Crib and concrete breakwater.	Thornbury, Ont.	" 17	Dec. 20	23,895 00	XII 699
"	Port Stanley, Ont.	" 17	" 30	210,376 00	XII 773

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Immigrant detention and reception building.	Savard Park, Quebec, Que.	18	No contract.	240,000 00	Not yet published.
Cribwork breakwater	Felzen, N.S.	18	"		XII 493
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Kellys Cove, N.S.	18	"		XII 1094
Cribwork wharf and excavation	Goosebury Cove, N.B.	18	"		XII 698
Public building	Moosejaw, Sask.	18	Nov. 25.		XII 595
					XII 1195
					XII 775
Crib and pilework wharf with stone approach.	Norway Bay, Que.	20	Oct. 7.	10,040 00	
Pilework wharf	Port William, Ont.	20	Feb. 13.	4,990 00	
Immigration building	Quebec, Que.	21	Dec. 15.	348,000 00	
Cribwork breakwater	Thessalon, Ont.	26	Nov. 23.	14,900 00	
Crib and pile landing wharf.	Wheatley, Ont.	26	May 8.	36,000 00	
Pile trestle and wharf	Prince Rupert, B.C.	31	Jan. 19.	57,625 00	
Amoury	Sarnia, Ont.	Aug. 1.	No contract.		
Pile cribwork and concrete reconstruction of wharf.	Kingston, Ont.	2	Oct. 10.	15,909 70	
Cribwork breakwater	Leonards Cove, N.S.	5	No contract.		XII 493
Cribwork wharf	Anse au Canard, Que.	9			
Cribwork training pier	Cape Cove, Que.	9	May 14.	24,500 00	
Cribwork breakwater	Grand Manan, N.B.	9	" 18.	5,840 00	
Detention hospital (concrete) laboratory and nurses' cottage.	Grosse Isle, Que.	12	Jan. 13.	11,550 00	
Cribwork extension to landing pier	St. Valier, Que.	12	No contract.		XII 774
Cribwork breakwater	St. George de Malbaie, Que.	12	May 1.	19,550 00	
"	Rimouski, Que.	12	Jan. 13.	10,275 00	
"	St. Joseph, N.S.	12	No contract.		XII 1195
Cribwork wharf	Pleasant Hill Road, N.B.	12			
Cribwork and concrete wharf	Riverside, N.B.	12	Dec. 26.	4,150 00	
Pilework wharf	Surf Inlet, B.C.	14	April 26.	4,627 00	
"	Stewart, B.C.	14	No contract.		XII 1194
"	Needles, B.C.	14			
"	Boswell, B.C.	14	"		
Public building	Weyburn, Sask.	14	Oct. 9.	48,911 00	
Cribwork breakwater	Petit Cap, Que.	15	No contract.		
Pile and concrete ice pier	L'Assomption, Que.	15	Dec. 20.	6,499 00	
Reconstruction and repairs to wharf	Grand River, P.E.I.	15	" 20.	2,400 00	
"	Gordons Point, P.E.I.	15			
Cribwork and concrete extension to breakwater and dredging	Kincardine, Ont.	17	No contract.		
Pile and concrete wharf	Windsor, Ont.	17			
Cribwork and concrete extension to breakwater and dredging	Meaford, Ont.	17	April 3.	36,700 00	
Cribwork wharf	Red Bay, Ont.	17	No contract.		XII 1096
Public building	Three Rivers, Que.	21	"		
Pile and cribwork extension	Pourchu, N.S.	21	"		
Cribwork breakwater.	Port Hood, N.S.	26	"		
Cribwork extension to breakwater.	Long Point, N.S.	26	"		
Cribwork extension to wharf and warehouse	Marble Mountain, N.S.	26	"		
Pilework wharf	New Liskeard, Ont.	26	"		
Pilework breakwater	North Bay, Ont.	26	Dec. 27.	13,900 00	
Pilework wharf	Cache Bay, Ont.	26	No contract.		XII 772
"	Petewawa, Ont.	29	Mar. 29.	3,290 00	
					XII 1095

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1911-1912, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.—Continued.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which fair wages schedule was published.
Pilework jetty.	Steveston, B.C.	Aug. 29	April 10	\$ 171,350 00	XII 907
Public building.	Athens, Ont	" 30	Jan. 29	13,800 00	XII 907
Pile and concrete ice pier.	St. Gerard de Magella, Que.	" 31	No contract.		
Cribwork wharf.	Little Lameque, N.B.	" 31	April 30	24,800 00	XII 1195
Pilling.	Three Rivers, Que.	" 31	March 18	38,400 00	XII 1194
Cribwork pier.	Upper Salmon River, N.B.	" 31	April 26	5,386 00	XII 1195
Cribwork wharf.	Louisedale, N.S.	" 31	No contract.		
Pilework breakwater.	Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	" 31	May 6	11,800 00	XII 1195
Pile and cribwork breakwater.	Jamesville, N.S.	" 31	No contract.		
Cribwork wharf.	Meal Cove, N.S.	" 31	"		
Pilework wharf.	Rouse Brook, N.S.	" 31	"		
Cribwork breakwater.	Charles Forests Cove, N.S.	" 31	"		
Cribwork wharf.	Beaumont, N.B.	Sept. 1	"		
Opening channel and protection work.	Aspy Bay, Dughall, N.S.	" 1	"		
Pilework extension to protection piers.	Gimli, Man	" 2	Jan. 9	9,910 00	XII 774
Pilework wharf and shelter basin.	Sarnia, Ont	" 5	No contract.		
Pile wharf.	Spanish, Ont	" 6	"		
"	Kront Point, N.S.	" 6	"		
Cribwork wharf.	Shediac Island, N.B.	" 6	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.	Cheticamp Point, N.S.	" 6	"		
Extension to breakwater.	New Harbour, N.S.	" 6	"		
Cribwork extension to wharf.	Pinlay Point, N.S.	" 6	"		
Cribwork and concrete wharf.	Berthierville, Que.	" 6	May 9	14,721 00	XII 1,196
Pilework wharf.	Bessiers Grove, Ont	" 8	No contract.		
Cribwork breakwater.	Port Richmond, N.S.	" 8	"		
Completion of stone slopes.	Cape Tormentine, N.B.	" 11	"		
Cribwork and concrete breakwater.	Esquimaux, N.B.	" 11	"		
Extension to wharf.	St. Godfrey, Que.	" 11	"		
Public building.	Chesley, Ont.	" 13	April 3	19,795 00	
Extension to cribwork wharf, with stone talus.	Lion Head, Ont.	" 13	May 18	6,200 00	XII 1,197
Extension to cribwork breakwater and concrete improvements.	Bayfield, N.S.	" 13	No contract.		
Concrete and cribwork wharf.	Fredericton, N.B.	" 13	"		
Extension to cribwork wharf.	Anse a la Barbe, Que.	" 13	"		
Cribwork breakwater.	Cape Dauphin, N.S.	" 13	"		
Cribwork breakwater with stone talus.	Point Aconi, N.S.	" 15	"		

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Concrete and piling approaches	Red River, Man.	18.....	"		
Alterations to public building	Summerside, P.E.I.	19....	"		
Cribwork wharf and dredging	Chatham, N.B.	22.....	"		
Reconstruction of cribwork and concrete approach to wharf	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	14.....	"		
Pilework breakwater with stone and earth approach	Victoria Harbour, Man.	14.....	April 3.	X11	1,096
Addition to cribwork wharf	Cap Ste. Ignace, Que.	23....	" 15.	X11	1,097
Work shop	Victoria Island, Ottawa, Ont.	26.....	No contract.		
Cribwork and concrete wharf with dredging for bath.	Goderich, Ont.	8.....	"		
Alterations to old Geological Survey building	Ottawa, Ont.	10....	"		
Addition to fuel testing station and concentrating buildings for Mines Department	Ottawa, Ont.	10....	"		
Methylated spirits warehouse	Ottawa, Ont.	30.....	"		
Cribwork and concrete extension to breakwater and dredging	Goderich, Ont.	30....	May 17	X11	1,196
Public building	Kemptville, Ont.	4.....	No contract.		
"	Chesley, Ont.	9.....	See above.		
"	Lloydminster, Sask.	18....	April 1	X11	1,095
Azimuth and stellar camera buildings for Dominion Astronomical Observatory	Ottawa, Ont.	18....	No contract.		
Armoury	Pernie, B.C.	18.....	"		
Opening N. harbour with cribwork protection piers	Aspy Bay, N.B.	28.....	"		
		1912.			
Cribwork extension to wharf	Grand Mechin, Que.	9.....	April 15.	X11	1,097
Highway approaches to steel service bridge	Lackport, Man.	10.....	No contract.		
Public building	Bracebridge, Ont.	19.....	"		
Cribwork breakwater	Green Point, N.B.	21....	"		
Public building	Wallaceburg, Ont.	31....	"		
Pile and timber wharf	Kronk Point, N.S.	2....	"		
Extension to wharf	Cap Chat, Que.	2....	"		
Shelter basin and wharf	Sarnia, Ont.	5.....	"		
Dormitory at Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	9.....	Contract given as above.		
Extension to breakwater	Lorneville, N.B.	12.....	No contract.		
Geodetic Survey office, stellar camera building, and two azimuth mark huts for Dom. Observatory	Ottawa, Ont.	17....	"		
Cribwork breakwater	East Chetzetcook, N.S.	23.....	May 4	X11	1,195
Examining warehouse	Montreal, Que.	29.....	No contract.		
Cribwork isolated block	Ste. Pelicite, Que.	March 1....	"		
Cribwork wharf	Ste. Lucie, Que.	1....	May 17	X11	1,196
Wages paid labourers	Kamloops, B.C.	6.....	No contract.		
Public building	Leithbridge, Alta.	6....	"		
"	Greenwood, B.C.	19....	"		
"	Brantford, Ont.	19....	"		
"	Chamanoque, Ont.	19.....	"		
Pile wharf	Edmonton, Alta.	19....	"		
Detention hospital	Grosse Isle, Que.	26.....	June 20.		21,500 00
Nurses cottages	"	26....	May 28.		5,760 00
Laboratory building	"	26....	"		1,240 00

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, 1911-12, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Amount of Contract.	\$ cts.	Vol	Page.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which fair wages schedule was published
Erection of Strauss bascule bridge over Trent Canal	Campbellford, Ont.	April 24	26,990 00		XII	62	
Passenger station and platform	Campbellton, N.B.	" 26	52,250 00		XII	62	
Addition to I.C.R. office building	Moncton, N.B.	May 5	71,500 00		XII	266	
Erection of machineworkshop for Ontario St. Lawrence Canals	Cornwall, Ont.	" 13	4,646 40		XII	265	
Addition to I.C.R. engine house	Stellarton, N.S.	" 22	23,500 00		XII	495	
Erection of station on I.C.R.	Mulgrave, N.S.	" 22	15,166 00		XII	383	
Excavation in Welland Canal and extension of mooring dock	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 26	Schedule rates.		XII	267	
Extension to north mooring pier at upper entrance	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont.	" 29	Schedule rates		XII	178	
Line of railway	Dartmouth to Deans, N.S.	" 30	Schedule rates		XII	908	
"	Alba to Baddeck, N.S.	" 30	Work abandoned.				
"	Sunny Brae to Country Harbour, N.S.	" 30	Work abandoned.				
Station on I.C.R.	Fredericton, N.B.	" 31	20,184 00		XII	383	
"	Truro, N.S.	June 1	132,770 and schedule rates.		XII	908	
Lockmaster's residence.	Morrisburg, Ont.	" 8	Contract not executed				
Steel highway draw bridge, Lock 12, Section 1, Ontario Rice Lake Div., Trent Canal	Campbellford, Ont.	" 8	Aug. 4		XII	266	
Supply of crushed stone for macadamizing road	Hungry Bay Dyke, Lake St. Francis, Que.	" 16	July 8	3,998 00	XII	178	
Sand houses on I.C.R.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 29	Contract not executed	1.85 per 2,000 lbs.			
"	Ste. Flavie, Que.	" 29	Sept. 15	1,519 00	XII	383	
Freight shed on quay wall	Halifax, N.S.	" 30	Oct. 3	23,975 00	Not published.		
" and extension to wharf	Summerside, P.E.I.	July 1	" 26	8,997 00	XII	495	
Rest room for enginemen, I.C.R.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 5	Contract not executed				
Lock gates, Holland River Division	Trent Canal, Ont.	" 20	Contract not executed.				
Protection works at upper entrance	Soulanges Canal, Ont.	" 31	Aug. 28	Schedule rates	XII	266	
Station building on I.C.R.	Truro, N.S.	Aug. 8	Feb. 27	132,770 00 and schedule rates.			
Supply of crushed stone for macadamizing road	West side Chambly Canal, Que.	" 9	Aug. 22	2.35 per ton of crushed stone.	Not published.		
Freight shed on I.C.R.	Truro, N.S.	" 9	April 9	24,838 00	XII	382	
Station on I.C.R.	College Bridge, N.B.	" 12	Contract not executed		XII	1098	
Dredging with forming of turning basin, Welland Canal	Thorold, Ont.	" 14	Sept. 29	\$0.36½ per cu. yd.	Not published.		

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Station on I.C.R.	Location, N.S.	"	15.	Nov. 17.	700 00	NH	592
Substructure for struss bascule bridge, Lachine Canal	St. Pierre aux Lions, Que.	"	15	Oct. 5.	Schedule rates	NH	491
Supply and operation of dredging plant	Murray Canal, Ont.	"	19	Sept. 9.	12.00 per hour.	NH	382
Line of railway, Sault Ste. Marie to a point on C.P.R.	District of Algoma, Ont.	"	19	Oct. 21	*3,200.00 per mile	NH	491
R. between White River and Dalton Stations.	Le Pas to Thicket Portage, Sask.	"	21	Sept. 25	Schedule rates	NH	383
Portion of Hudson Bay Railway	O'Leary Station to West Point, P.E.I.	"	28	Work abandoned.			
Line of railway	Kensington to Stanley Bridge, P.E.I.	"	28	Work abandoned.			
"	St. Peter's Canal, N.S.	"	29	Nov. 17	Schedule rates	NH	591
Canal improvements	Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 7.	7	Sept. 25	914,602 00	NH	195
Pier and shed at Deep Water Terminal, I.C.R.	Hampton to Hampton Village, N.B.	"	14	Work abandoned.			
Cut off line and freight terminal yard and spur line.	Michipicoten Harbour, Ont.	"	18	Oct. 21	*3,200.00 per mile	NH	491
Line of railway, Lake Superior towards C.P.R.	St. Pierre aux Lions, Que.	"	22	Feb. 16.	Schedule rates	NH	908
Superstructure of bridge, Lachine Canal.	Quebec, Que.	"	27	Jan. 19	7.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs	NH	777
Removal of material intended for use in old Quebec bridge	Truro, N.S.	Oct. 7	7	April 9	24,838 00	NH	1098
Brick freight shed on I.C.R.	Guysboro, to Country Harbour, N.S.	"	11	Work abandoned.			
Line of railway	Nelson, N.B.	"	21	Contract not executed			
Railway station	Little Bras d'Or and Florence, N.S.	"	23	Contract not executed			
Station and freight sheds	Amherst, N.S.	Nov. 2	2	Jan. 16	Schedule rates	NH	776
Permanent pavement on Station Street	Mansenville, Que., to Inter'nal Boundary.	"	2	Nov. 28	*3,200.00 per mile	NH	592
Line of railway	Mansenville, Que., to Inter'nal Boundary.	"	2	Nov. 28			
Line of railway	Ottawa, Ont.	"	30	Day labour.			
Town, wagon and teamster employees, Rideau Canal.	"	Dec. 11	11	Jan. 16	Subsidy 80,000.00	NH	776
Bridge over Rideau Canal.	Moncton, N.B.	"	12	Contract not executed			
Floating system, new wing, I.C.R. general offices.	Newmarket, Ont.	Feb. 26	26	No contract.			
Work on approaches to 2nd Concession and Yonge Street bridges, Sec. 2, Holland River Division.	Chatham, N.B.	Mar. 7	7	Contract not executed			
Trent Canal	Canning, N.S.	"	15	June 1	*3,200.00 per mile	Not yet published.	
Station on I.C.R.	Centreville to Weston, N.S.	"	15	Subsidy agreement not yet executed			
Line of railway from D.A.R. to Govt. pier or wharf							
Line of railway							

* Not exceeding \$6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, 1911-12, WITH NAMES OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
Wooden lighthouse on a steel frame.	Hall Harbour, N.S.	April 6.	April 20	325 00	Not published.
Construction of a shed and mast light.	Eastern Points, Harbour, N.S.	" 6.	April 20	185 00	Not published.
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Pointe Carleton, Que.	" 18.	April 28	1,200 00	XII 63
Wooden fog alarm building.	Point Prim, N.S.	May 8.	Day labour.		
Lighthouse and buoy steamer for St. Lawrence River.	Kingston, Ont.	" 22.	May 30	155,000 00	Not published.
Stone ballasted pier and steel skeleton lighthouse.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 23.	Not let.		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Sheldrake Island, N.B.	June 8.	July 8	1,450 00	XII 384
Steel skeleton tower.	"	" 8.	July 8		
Sheet piling at Marine Department wharf.	Amherstburg, Ont.	" 16.	Day labour.		
Concrete lighthouse tower and dwelling.	Parishenne Island, Lake Superior, Ont.	" 20.	Aug. 29	14,650 00	XII 496
Combined lighthouse and dwelling.	Owls Head, N.S.	" 21.	July 13	2,700 00	XII 384
Pier and lighthouse.	Hampstead Wharf, N.B.	July 5.	July 22	895 00	XII 384
Rebuilding of light station.	Point Atkinson, B. C.	" 20.	May 8, 1912	14,684 00	Not published.
Construction of a light station.	Glacier Island, B. C.	" 20.	Dec. 13	8,745 00	Not published.
Building to be used as engine room.	Active Pass Fog Alarm Station, B. C.	" 20.	Day labour.		
Fog alarm station.	Langara Point, Queen Charlotte Island, B.C.	" 20.	Day labour.		
Establishment of light station.	Holland Island, outside Prince Rupert Harbour, B. C.	" 25.	Day labour.		
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Kidston Island, N.S.	" 25.	Day labour.		
Wooden lighthouse and dwelling and a concrete pier.	Holland Island, B. C.	Aug. 9.	Sept. 13	997 00	XII 496
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Man of War Point, N.S.	" 19.	Day labour.		
Bungalow.	Richbucto Beach, N.B.	" 31.	Sept. 22	974 00	XII 496
Wooden lighthouse tower.	Thornbury, Ont.	" 31.	Sept. 29	1,190 00	XII 496
Range lights on Saguenay River.	Simard, Que.	Sept. 11.	Day labour.		
Wooden lighthouse on steel framework.	Joggins, N.S.	" 15.	Not let.		
Two wooden echo boards.	Barrard Inlet, B. C.	" 15.	Oct. 9	678 00	Not published.
Wooden boathouse and oil store combined.	Ingonish Island, N.S.	Oct. 26.	Dec. 5	1,845 00	XII 701
		Dec. 5.	Jan. 3, 1912.	389 00	Not published.
Dwelling and lighthouse combined.	L'étang du Nord, Que.	1912			
Dwelling and watch tower.	Cheticamp, N.S.	Jan. 9.	April 11	2,944 00	Not published.
Dwelling and outbuildings.	Kamouraska, Que.	" 9.	Not let.		
Double dwelling.	Manget Beach, N.S.	" 9.	Not let.		
Wooden lighthouse tower on wharf.	Lions Head, Lake Huron, Ont.	" 9.	May 7	5,840 00	Not published.
Lighthouse.	East River, N.S.	" 10.	Feb. 16	773 00	XII 1098
		" 23.	Not let.		

Combined boathouse and dwelling	Ucluelet, B.C.	Feb. 1....	Not yet entered into.	794 00	Not published.
Wooden dwelling	Gregory Island, N.S.	" 23....	May 13....		
Fog alarm building, dwelling and oil store	Cape d'Espoir, Que.	Mar. 15....	Day labour		
" " "	Cape Mudge, B.C.	" 19 ..	Day labour		
Concrete tower, dwelling, boathouse and oil store	Main Duck Island, Lake Ontario, Ont	" 19 ..	Not let		
Fog alarm building dwelling and oil store	Cape St. Mary, N.S.	" 20 ..	Not let		
" " "	Cape Negro, N.S.	" 20....	Not let		
" " " and bridge, &c	Whitehead Island, N.S.	" 20....	Not let		
Combined lifeboat house and dwelling	Bay View, N.S.	" 20 ..	Not let		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, 1911-12, WITH NAMES OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	Vol. Page.
Wagon shed and harness room for armoury	Montreal, Que.	April 19 ..	No contract.			
Nature of work not given (all trades)	Levis, Que.	May 22 ..	"			
" " "	Quebec, Que.	" 22 ..	"			
New floor for drill hall	Kingston, Ont.	" 22 ..	Jan. 29, 1912.	5 697 00		
Renewal of armoury roof (in galvanized iron) ..	Kingston, Ont.	June 8 ..	July 26 ..	1,490 00		
Retaining wall	Chatham, Ont.	" 12 ..	June 10, 1912.	3,191 85		
Rifle range	Chatham, Ont.	" 21 ..	June 10.	3,425 00		
Repairs and renewals of armoury (all trades)....	Cobourg, Ont.	July 10....	Dec. 5, 1911.	4,185 00		
Armoury	Ononsee, Ont.	" 18 ..	No contract.			
Concrete retaining wall for rifle range	Long Branch, West Toronto, Ont	Aug. 2....	"			
Building trades (nature of work not given) ..	Cardston, Alta.	" 11 ..	"			
" " "	Red Deer, Alta.	" 11 ..	"			
" " "	Maple Creek, Sask.	" 14....	"			
" " "	Battleford, Sask.	" 11 ..	"			
" " "	North Battleford, Sask.	" 11 ..	"			
Gun shed	Cobourg, Ont.	" 19 ..	"			
Armoury	Caraduff, Sask.	" 19 ..	"			
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 31 ..	"			
Dominion Arsenal	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 8 ..	"			
Lodge keepers quarters, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	19 ..	"			
Magazine and explosives store building	Montreal, Quebec.	Oct. 23....	March 18, 1912.	7,400 00		
Certain trades	Kincardine, Ont.	Nov. 8 ..	No contract.			
Repairs and improvements to drill hall	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 13 ..	Jan. 12, 1912.	4,838 00		
Renewing floors in drill hall	Victoria, B.C.	" 18 ..	March 6 ..	4,500 00		
Stable	Kingston, Ont.	Feb. 1 ..	No contract.			
Engineer fixtures in drill hall	Windsor, Ont.	" 17 ..	"			
Concrete retaining wall at rifle range	Long Branch, Ont.	Mar. 14 ..	"			
Rifle range	Chatham, Ont.	" 25....	"			

Naval Service Contracts, 1911-1912.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE, 1911-12, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which Schedules were supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of <i>Labour Gazette</i> in which Fair Wage Schedule was published.	Vol. Page.
Certain work	Midland, Ont.	June 30.	Aug. 15, 1911.	Dwelling and operating house, \$8,904. 2 masts, \$3,600. Clearing site, \$90.	Not published.	
"	Tobemory, Ont.	July 10	Aug. 15, 1911.	Dwelling and operating house, \$10,540. 2 masts, \$4,560.	"	
"	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	" 10	Sept. 30, 1911.	Dwelling, operating house and outbuildings, \$10,450. Two 185' housing masts, \$4,800.	"	
"	Sarnia, Ont.	" 31	No contract awarded			
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 31	"			
Dwelling house	Vancouver, B. C.	Jan. 19, 1912	"			
"	Prince Rupert, B. C.	" 19	"			
"	Cape Lazo, B. C.	" 19	"			

Interior Department Contract, 1911-1912.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1911-12, WITH NAME OF LOCALITY CONCERNED, &c.

	1911.
Motor boat	Nov. 24.
	Pacific Coast.

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Post Office Departmental Contracts, 1911-12.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR 1911-12.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order.
	\$ cts.
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	892 55
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals....	11,476 34
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing seals, wooden boxes, and post marking and cancelling ink.....	9,734 68
Making and repairing post office scales.	2,276 19
Supplying mail bags	35,060 51
Repairing mail bags	27,752 83
Repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings.....	53,718 28
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes, and railway mail clerks' tin boxes.....	12,247 97
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing portable stores.....	1,589 50
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	51,919 40
Total.....	\$206,668 25

Fair Wages Complaints Investigated by the Department of Labour during the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1912.

The Department of Labour received during the past fiscal year sixteen complaints arising for the most part out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour. One of these complaints had not been disposed of at the end of the year. Two complaints which were received prior to the commencement of the fiscal year were also dealt with, in one of which an investigation had been made during the previous year but the matter had not been disposed of. Thirteen of the complaints were made the subject of special investigation by officers of the Department. The complaints related to the following subjects, namely: rates of wages, hours of labour, neglect to post up the Fair Wages Schedules, the employment of workmen other than metal lathers to perform that class of work, importation of stone from the United States, and the sub-letting of railway construction work under false pretenses.

The workpeople affected, classified according to their occupations, are as follows: bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters, machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, metal lathers, railway construction labourers, builders' labourers, and ordinary labourers. Complaints were received from the workmen employed by the Department of Militia and Defence, at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec; from the employees in the shops and yards of the Marine and Fisheries Department at the Quebec Agency; and from the workmen employed by the Board of Harbour Commissioners, Montreal.

Taking into consideration all complaints either settled or filed during the year, one had to do with work carried out in the Province of New Brunswick, eleven with work in the Province of Quebec, four with work in the Province of Ontario, one with work in the Province of Manitoba, and one with work in the Province of British Columbia.

Nine of the complaints related to work performed for the Department of Public Works, three to work performed for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, three to work performed for the Department of Militia and Defence, two to work per-

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formed for the Transcontinental Railway Commission, and one to work performed for the Harbour Commission of Montreal.

Of the thirteen complaints investigated by the Department during the fiscal year nine were shown to have been well founded and the matters complained of were adjusted, two were reported groundless, in one case the complainant refused to substantiate his claim, and in the other case the workmen on whose behalf the complaint had been made could not be located. Of the remaining five complaints, one was referred to the Transcontinental Railway Commission, one to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, two of the Department of Public Works,—one of these being declared not well founded,—and the other had not been disposed of at the close of the fiscal year.

A complaint against the contractors for the construction of the Red River Bridge at Winnipeg regarding the rate of wages paid to bridge and structural iron workers had been investigated by an officers of the Department during the previous fiscal year, the result of the investigation being that the claims of the workmen concerned were reported as well founded. The contractors, however, took exception to the statements embodied in the officer's report and accordingly a further investigation was conducted by an officer of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. His findings were substantially the same as those of the officer of the Department, namely, that 40 cents per hour should be paid for competent structural iron workers in the City of Winnipeg, and the working day should consist of nine hours. The matter was left in the hands of the Transcontinental Railway Commission.

In connection with the contract for the construction of the Quebec Customs House, complaint was made that the contractor had hired workmen from Levis, and further that he was paying labourers only 15 cents per hour which was lower than the rate provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The Department of Public Works, to whom the matter was referred, stated that the contractor could not be compelled to hire workmen from Québec City and requested that an officer of the Department of Labour should investigate that part of the complaint respecting wages. This was accordingly done, the result being that the contractor promised to pay the rate of wages stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule and to keep the Schedule posted up in a prominent place, which had not been done previously. It was subsequently ascertained that the Fair Wages conditions were being lived up to, and the matter was declared closed.

A copy of a resolution adopted by the City Council of Port Arthur, Ont., was received in the Department asking that an investigation should be made into the system of sub-contracts on railway construction work in order that ignorant labourers should be protected from exploitation. The work in question was that of the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway north of Lake Nipigon, and the particular case to which attention was directed was that of a gang of eight men who were hired by an agent at Duluth on the supposition that they were to receive \$2.50 per day. Upon arrival at their destination they were persuaded to accept station work, and after working seven months they were over \$1,300 in debt, having been charged exorbitant prices for supplies. On the request of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners one of the officers of the Department was instructed to investigate these charges. The sub-contractors stated that the men's loss was due to their incompetence and produced statements of earnings by other gangs who made a profit on their work as well as some who had sustained a loss. The exorbitant prices for supplies were explained as being caused by the expenses of transportation. As the officer was unable to locate any member of the gang referred to the charges could not be proven, and no further action was taken.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, lodged complaints in connection with the non-compliance of the Fair Wages conditions of the contract

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for work on the Central Post Office building in that City. One complaint was to the effect that the contractor was paying from 20 to 25 cents per hour to his workmen, thus violating the terms of the Fair Wages Schedule which called for 30 cents per hour; the other complaint was that the contractor had neglected to post up the Fair Wages Schedule. An officer of the Department visited Montreal and investigated these matters, the result being that the contractor promised to comply with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract. The matter was accordingly declared closed.

Complaint was made by the Central National Trades and Labour Council, Quebec, that the contractor for the construction of the Quebec Customs House was working bricklayers, masons and builders' labourers ten hours per day instead of nine hours as set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule of his contract. An investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department, in the course of which he pointed out to the contractor the fact that the Fair Wages Schedule called for a working day of nine hours. The contractor stated that the Fair Wages conditions should be immediately complied with. The matter was thus satisfactorily adjusted.

Complaint was made by the Montreal Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association that the rates of wages in Montreal were higher than those provided for in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract for the erection of Postal Station 'C,' and that the hours of labour specified were not those prevailing in the district. It was subsequently stated that the stone used in the construction of the above mentioned work had been imported from the United States. In the course of the investigation it was found that the current rate of wage and working day hours for stonecutters in the City of Montreal were the same as those stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract, namely, 40 cents per hour, eight hours per day. The officer was informed that the stone was imported from Indiana but was cut in Montreal, the Fair Wages conditions of the contract being complied with by the sub-contractor for that part of the work. No action was therefore necessary.

An investigation was made into a complaint lodged by the National Union of Carpenters on behalf of the carpenters employed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. The complaint was to the effect that the workmen concerned were being paid at a rate lower than the current rate for that class of labour in Montreal. A request was made that the rate should be increased to 30 cents per hour. In the report of the officer of the Department it was stated that the demands of the men were reasonable and it was recommended that the increase asked for should be granted. The finding of the officer was transmitted to the Board of Harbour Commissioners.

Complaint was made by the Quebec Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America that the stone used in the construction of the Quebec Custom House was being cut at a place outside Quebec City—St. Marc des Carrieres—and the workmen were being paid the rate of wage prevailing in that locality, namely, 31½ cents per hour, whereas the rate paid in Quebec City was 40 cents per hour. It was found on investigation that the sub-contractor in Quebec for this work had been unable to fill certain orders and had been authorized to give the extra work to a firm at St. Marc des Carrieres. It was further found that the last mentioned firm had paid the stonecutters according to the Fair Wages Schedule of the contract. The complainants having failed to substantiate their claims, the matter was declared closed.

Request was made by the National Trades Council for an investigation by one of the officers of the Department relative to the rates of wages and conditions of employment of workmen employed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at the Quebec Agency. The Department of Marine and Fisheries expressed the wish that an investigation should be conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour.

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This was accordingly done and a report presented making certain recommendations. Copy of the report was then transmitted to the Department concerned.

An investigation was made into the rates of wages paid to and the nature of the work performed by the workmen employed in the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, by the Department of Militia and Defence, the workmen concerned claiming that their wages were too low and asking that an increase might be granted them. The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, and on request of the latter a list of wages current in Quebec was prepared. The Department of Militia and Defence stated that any increase decided upon by the Department of Labour should be given the workmen concerned.

Complaint was made by the St. Marc Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of violations by the contractor and sub-contractor for the armoury at Levis, Quebec. It was alleged that the sub-contractor was not observing the Fair Wages conditions of his contract in that he was paying stonecutters at rates varying from fifteen to thirty cents per hour and working his men nine hours per day, whereas the Fair Wages Schedule stipulated forty cents per hour and eight hours per day. One of the officers of the Department made an investigation and reported that the contractor was not complying with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract regarding the posting up of the Fair Wages Schedule; also that the complaints against the sub-contractor were well founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works by whom the contract was let. The Department of Labour was later informed that the Department of Public Works had insisted upon a strict compliance with the Fair Wages conditions of the contract.

An investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department into a complaint forwarded by the International Association of Machinists on behalf of certain machinists employed by an Ottawa firm in the execution of contracts awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence. The complaint was to the effect that the Fair Wages conditions were not being lived up to by the Company. The investigation showed that the Company was paying its machinists at rates ranging from twenty-one to thirty cents per hour, the average being $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; also that overtime was paid for at the regular rate. The report of the officer recommended that the minimum rate of wages of machinists employed on Government work should be 25 cents and that the average rate should be $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents; also that the custom prevailing in Ottawa in regard to overtime should be observed, namely, time and a half between 6 p.m. and midnight, double time between midnight and 7 a.m. and for work performed on Sundays. The Department was subsequently informed by the Company that the minimum wage paid to its machinists had been fixed at 25 cents per hour. Exception was taken by the complainants to this statement, the difference being in the main one involving the proper definition of the class of workmen concerned. It was proposed that one of the officers of the Department of Militia and Defence should co-operate with the Fair Wages Officer in an endeavour to ascertain how many employees were entitled to the minimum wage of 25 cents per hour previously recommended. The Department of Labour was informed on behalf of the members of the International Association of Machinists that they had secured an increase of ten per cent.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint that the contractor for the construction of a wooden lighthouse tower on Hog Island, Chippewa, Ontario, was not complying with the Fair Wages clause of his contract providing for the payment of rates of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. It was stated that the rate for carpenters in that locality was 40 cents per hour and the working day eight hours, whereas the contractor worked his men 9 and 10 hours per day and paid from 30 to 35 cents per hour. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the claims were not well founded and

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that the contractor had been living up to the Fair Wages conditions of his contract. The result of the investigation was communicated to the complainants and the matter was dropped.

In connection with a contract for the construction of a lighthouse on St. Helen's Island complaint was made that the contractors were paying the carpenters employed on the work at a rate of 25 cents per hour instead of 35 cents, the latter being the current rate for that class of labour in Montreal at that time. The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries with recommendations from the Department of Labour as to the rate which should be paid to carpenters on the work in question.

A complaint was received from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, St. John, N.B. that the contractor for the new Armoury building in that place was paying carpenters \$2.50 per day whereas the current rate for that class of labour was \$3.00 per day. Complaint was also made that the contractor had failed to comply with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract regarding the posting up of the Fair Wages Schedule. On inquiry it was found that the rate for carpenters at the time the contract was let was \$2.50 per day. It was understood, however, that the matter was settled satisfactorily to all concerned.

In connection with the construction of an Examining Warehouse at Vancouver, B.C., complaint was made that the carpenters employed on the work were being paid 50 cents per hour and working eight hours per day, whereas the current rate was 53½ cents per hour. It was also stated that carpenters were working nine hours instead of eight hours as provided for in the Fair Wages conditions of the contract. It was pointed out that at the time the Fair Wages Schedule was prepared the current rate for carpenters in Vancouver was 50 cents per hour. On being asked for a statement regarding wages and hours the contractors stated that they had never worked carpenters more than eight hours per day and that they were then paying \$4.25 per day. These facts were communicated to the complainant and no further action was taken.

A complaint was made by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers on behalf of certain men employed on Government work in the blacksmith department of an Ottawa firm. It was alleged that they were being paid at a rate lower than the rate prevailing in the district for that class of labour, also that straight time was paid for overtime. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, the result of which was that a recommendation was made for the payment of a rate of wage not less than 27 cents per hour for blacksmiths and 17½ cents per hour to all blacksmiths' helpers employed by the Company in the execution of Government contracts. A further recommendation was made that overtime should be paid for at a rate of time and a half, this being the custom of the trade in the City of Ottawa. The men concerned went out on strike. Shortly afterwards a meeting was held in the House of Commons at which representatives of both employers and former employees were present. At this meeting it was decided that the parties themselves should endeavour to effect an amicable settlement. No further action was therefore taken by the Department.

Complaint was received from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, Montreal, Quebec, that the work of metal lathing on the old Post Office building in Montreal was being done by carpenters, bricklayers and masons. This complaint had not been disposed of at the end of the fiscal year.

Following is a tabular statement covering the various grievances investigated.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

I. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 29, '10	Winnipeg, Man., Construction of Red River Bridge.	Man., Transcontinental Railway Commission.	That the contractors were violating the terms of the Fair Wages Clause of their contract respecting the rates of wages and hours of labour of structural iron workers.	This complaint was investigated and reported upon by an officer of the Department during the fall of 1910. The contractor, however, took exception to the rate named as the current rate for structural iron workers. A further investigation was then made by an officer of the Transcontinental Railway Commission. His findings were substantially the same as those previously submitted, and the matter was left in the hands of the Commission.
Mar. 28, '11	Quebec, Que., Construction of Customs House.	Que., Public Works.	Alleged payment to labourers of a rate lower than that specified in Fair Wages Schedule of contract; also that labour was being hired from Levis.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the contractor had promised to comply with the Fair Wages conditions of his contract. The Department of Public Works, under whose direction the contract was let, reported that it could not compel the contractor to hire Quebec workmen. The matter was therefore declared closed.
May 8, '11	District north of Lake Nipigon, Ont., Construction of National Transcontinental Railway.	Transcontinental Railway Commission.	That men were hired to work by day labour and were then induced to take sub-contracts under conditions which often resulted in the men not only having nothing for their work but being in debt as well.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that he had been unable to locate any member of the gang on whose behalf the complaint was made. No further action, therefore, could be taken by the Department.
June 12, '11	Montreal, Que., Alterations to Central Post Office.	Que., Public Works.	That the Fair Wages conditions of the contract with respect to rates of wages and the posting up of the Schedule were being violated.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, the result of which was that the contractor promised to adhere to the Fair Wages conditions of his contract.

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June 14, '11	Quebec, Que., Con- struction of Cas- toms House.	That the Fair Wages conditions of the contract were being violated in that the contractor was working certain employees longer hours than those stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the contractor had stated that he would immediately give orders to have the Fair Wages condition complied with.
June 19, '11	Montreal, Que., Public Works, Construction of Postal Station "C."	That the current rate of wages for stonecutters was higher than that embodied in the Fair Wages Schedule; also that the stone used in the work was imported from the United States.	Investigation showed that the complaint was not well founded, the rate of wages of stonecutters specified in the Fair Wages Schedule being the current rate for that class of labour. The stone used was imported from Indiana but was cut in Montreal.
June 28, '11	Montreal, Que., Board of Har- bour Work undertaken by Harbour Com- missioners.	That the rates of wages paid by the Harbour Commissioners to car- penters were less than the current rates in Montreal for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department. In his report it was recommended that an increase should be given carpenters employed by the Harbour Commission, to whom the matter was referred.
July 3, '11	Quebec, Que., Con- struction of Cas- toms House.	That part of the work having been sublet to a firm in Ste. Marie des Carrières, the stonecutters were being paid the local rate.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was not well founded, the sub-contractors for the cutting of the stone paying the workmen the rate of wages specified in the Fair Wages Schedule.
Aug. 10, '11	Quebec, Que., Work men employed in shops and yards of the Marine & Fish- eries Department	Marine and Fisheries, and Regarding rates of wages and condi- tions of employment.	At the request of the Department of Marine and Fisheries an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour. Certain recom- mendations for increases were embodied in his report, copy of which was transmitted to the Department concerned.
Aug. 16, '11	Quebec, Que., Work- men employed in Dominion Arsenal.	Militia and Defence, Regarding rates of wages.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department into the nature of the work performed in the Dominion Arsenal, also as to the rates of wages prevailing in the City of Quebec. A revised list was then prepared and submitted to the Department of Militia and Defence.
Aug. 16, '11	Levis, Que., Con- struction of Ar- mory.	Public Works, That the terms of the Fair Wages clause of the contract were being violated with respect to wages and hours.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department who reported that the complaint was well founded and also that the contractor had further violated the Fair Wages conditions of his contract in neglecting to post up the Fair Wages Schedule. The result of the investigation was communi- cated to the Department of Public Works by whom the contract was let. The latter Department wrote the contractor insisting upon a strict com- pliance with the Fair Wages clause of the contract.
Aug. 22, '11	Ottawa, Ont., Work men employed in connection with certain Govern- ment contracts.	Militia and Defence, Alleged violation of Fair Wages con- ditions in certain Government con- tracts.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department. His report em- bodied certain recommendations regarding wages and overtime rates of machinists in accordance with the custom of the trade in the City of Ottawa. A difficulty then arose regarding the classification of the em- ployees. It was understood that the matter was settled satisfactorily, the company granting an increase in wages.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION, &c.—Continued.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Nov. 10, '11.	Hog Island, Chipewawa, Ont. Construction of lighthouse tower	Marine and Fisheries.	That the contractor was violating the Fair Wages clause of his contract in paying less than the current rate and working longer hours than those specified in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Investigation was made by one of the officers of the Department, who reported that the complaints were groundless. The complainant was unable to substantiate his claims, and accordingly the matter was declared closed.
Nov. 28, '11.	St. Helen's Island, Montreal, Que. Construction of lighthouse.	Marine and Fisheries.	That carpenters were being paid a lower rate of wage than that current in the City of Montreal.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries under whose direction the contract was let, the Department of Labour submitting certain recommendations regarding the rate which should be paid carpenters on the work in question.
Jan. 15, '12.	St. John, N.B. Construction of armory.	Public Works.	That the contractor was paying a lower rate to carpenters than the current rate; also that he had not posted up the Fair Wages Schedule of his contract.	It was ascertained that the rate for carpenters at the time the Fair Wages Schedule was prepared was \$2.50 per day, whereas the rate at the time the complaint was made was \$3.00. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works by whom the contract was let. It was understood that the matter was settled satisfactorily.
Jan. 23, '12.	Vancouver, B.C. Construction of examining warehouse.	Public Works.	That the rate for carpenters specified in the Fair Wages Schedule was lower than the current rate; also that contractor was working carpenters 9 hours instead of 8 hours per day.	It was ascertained that the contractor had been living up to the Fair Wages conditions of his contract regarding the hours of labour; also that he had been paying carpenters the current rate which was higher than that specified in the Fair Wages Schedule, the same having been prepared prior to the increase.
Jan. 31, '12.	Ottawa, Ont. Work Militia and Defence in connection with certain Government contracts.	Militia and Defence.	That the blacksmiths and helpers employed by an Ottawa firm on Government work were being paid less than the current rate provided for in the Fair Wages conditions of the contract; also that straight time was paid for overtime.	An investigation was made by an officer of the Department. His report contained recommendations regarding wages and overtime rates. The matter was understood to have been finally settled by negotiations between the parties concerned and others who were interested.

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III.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12, BUT REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Mar. 26, '12	Montreal, Que., Public Works. That metal lathing was being done by other classes of labour.	
	Work on old Post Office.	

IV.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES—SPECIAL REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT ON THE COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1911.

The Department has continued during the past year its current investigation into the course of Wholesale and Retail Prices, issuing in this connection during March, 1912, a special report dealing with the course of prices in Canada during the preceding calendar year. The report dealt largely with Wholesale Prices and was the third of the kind to be published by the Department. The first report it may be recalled, was published in 1910 and covered the twenty years 1890-1909 inclusive. In it the Department stated its intention of carrying the investigation forward currently and of issuing periodic reviews and analyses of the results. In accordance with this design a monthly summary of price fluctuations with an estimate of their relative importance now appears in *The Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, while a special report in more detail is made at the close of each year. The report issued in March thus brings the survey of the subject by the Department from the beginning of 1890 down to date of December, 1911, i.e. over the past twenty-two years.

SCOPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT.

The original investigation covered 230 articles selected for their representative character. As explained in the first report, however, the list, though as complete as was possible at the time, was not regarded as final, and efforts have since been made to extend it. Six additional commodities were included in the annual report for 1910. To these have now been added twenty-four others. For each of the articles thus added a series of quotations was secured back to 1890 so as to ensure uniformity of statistical treatment throughout, especially in the matter of including them in the Department's index number, for which the base period is the decade 1890-1899. These historical tables are published in Appendix A of the report. The Department's index number for 1911 accordingly covers 261 articles.

The manner of quoting prices was the same as in the earlier reports except that for certain articles subject to rapid fluctuations (grains, live animals, butter, eggs, and fresh fruits,—twenty-five in all) weekly instead of monthly quotations have been obtained.

The arrangement of subject matter was the same as in the report for 1910.

RETAIL PRICES DURING 1911.

A new feature of the report is an Appendix giving a comparative view of retail prices throughout Canada during 1910 and 1911. Since the beginning of 1910 the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month a return from the correspondents of *The Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over, forty-nine in all) showing the current retail prices of some thirty articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to rentals. It is thought that probably 80 per cent of the expenditure of the ordinary family is represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the two years 1910 and 1911 reported in this way to

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the Department were averaged and the results set forth in the table in the Appendix, with a brief analysis of the nature and extent of the changes shown as between 1910 and 1911. They amounted to about 5 per cent increase.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Turning to the findings of the report as to the course of wholesale prices the following statement is made:—

‘Wholesale prices in Canada reached during 1911 a general level higher probably than in any previous year within the present generation. The detailed statistical record of the Department of Labour on the subject goes back to 1890; within that period prices have only once approached a high point comparable with those of the past year, namely, in 1907, and as may be seen from the diagram which is published on the preceding page, the level is distinctly higher now than then. Looking to the period prior to 1890, prices ranged very high in the early 70’s but were lower in the later years of that decade; in the decade 1880-90 they rose again, reaching a higher level than in 1890-1900. Accepting the findings of the most authoritative foreign index numbers as roughly applicable to Canada for these earlier years, it is safe to say that prices have been higher in Canada in the year just past than at any time since 1882-4 or possibly since 1872-3.

‘The upward movement during 1911 which effected this result did not develop with any degree of strength during the first six months of the year. From the middle of June onward, however, the advancing trend became pronounced and continuous, each month showing a material gain over its predecessor, the year closing without appreciable check to the tendency and with November and December prices on the highest levels of the twelvemonth. Between January 1 and December 1, the average rise may be set down as approximately three per cent. How the level varied from month to month in the interval may be conveniently seen from the chart on the next following page in which the line indicates the course followed throughout 1911 by the combined prices of 261 articles, including the most important commodities of Canadian commerce, and selected as representative in so far as possible of all phases of production and consumption in Canada.

‘Comparing the average level for the year as a whole with that of 1910, the Department’s index number which was 124.0 for the 261 commodities above mentioned in 1910 was 127.2 in 1911. These numbers, it will be understood, are percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, this being the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. The statement, therefore, is equivalent to saying that wholesale prices were approximately 24 per cent higher in 1910 than in the closing decade of the last century, and that they rose during 1911 to a point over 27 per cent above that basis.

‘An indication less specific than the above, though interesting in its way, of the extent of the rise in prices during 1911 may be obtained by noting that of the articles for which monthly price statistics are published in the present report and in the Department’s similar report for 1910, and which are therefore available for immediate comparison, 124 showed an advance during the past year while 67 remained stationary, only 82 showing declines.’

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RISE.

Reviewing the circumstances attending the rise above mentioned the report states:—

‘The year was one of general trade prosperity and industrial expansion in Canada. The heavy immigration movement, the very pronounced activity in rail-

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way construction and other building operations, the enlarged outputs of manufacturing establishments, and the increased volume of trade, foreign and domestic—in which fields the returns of the year uniformly indicated a marked advance over those of 1910—all united in causing an exceptionally keen demand for materials, with resultant enhancement in prices. In foodstuffs, at the same time, the unfavourable crop reports of the summer and autumn months worked similar tendencies. Grains advanced sharply, and though there was a decline in live animals and meats this was attributed to feed shortage and cannot be regarded as an alleviation in fundamental conditions. Moreover, imported foods, including sugar, were on decidedly higher levels. The financial tone was favourable, and the gold production the largest recorded. From a cost of living standpoint, therefore, notwithstanding declines in cotton, rubber, and a few important instances, the year must be regarded as having, through this double influence of crop shortage and accelerated consumption distinctly intensified the situation which had previously given rise to such widespread comment, though industrially and commercially it constitutes on the whole a very favourable record.'

FEATURES OF THE ADVANCE.

Some light in detail on the movements above referred to is thrown by a table of the Department's index numbers throughout 1911 for the various groups of articles into which the investigation has been divided. It may be noted, for example, that grains and fodder, dairy products, fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries and provisions, hides, leathers and boots and shoes, metals, implements, fuel and lighting, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, and liquors and tobaccos—all were higher in December than in January, animals and meats, textiles, and paints and oils being the only groups to show a contrary tendency. Fuller details, with charts by way of illustration, for each of these several groups are given. It is noted that the present high point is the culmination of a movement which began about the middle of 1909, previously to which a recession had been in progress following the financial stringency which occurred in the autumn of 1907. For the ten years previous to 1907, however, the tendency was one of rapid and all but continuous advance, following an almost equally rapid decline in the early nineties. Comments at some length have been made on these movements in previous reports. Compared with the low year, 1897, the rise shown by 1911 prices amounts to approximately 40 per cent.

V.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA—SPECIAL REPORT ISSUED.

An officer of the Department was occupied during the later months of the fiscal year in preparing material for a special report published in May, 1912, on Labour Organization in Canada, the general nature of which is set forth in the opening sentences of the introductory chapter. 'The aim of the present report,' it is there explained, 'is to present in concise and convenient form a statement showing the details of labour organization in Canada. The subject is one that has not perhaps in the past received the attention it has merited. The extent and variety of interests concerned, and the elaborate system of organization which has been evolved, are little realized by the public in general, and are not closely appreciated, in all probability, by many of those who are themselves sometimes participating in the work here indicated formally in facts and figures. The information presented will be of particular value to employers and employees of all classes, but will also be of deep interest in other circles. Labour organization is to-day attracting a closer attention than perhaps at any previous time, whether in Canada or elsewhere. Associated with the question of labour organization, growing sometimes, in fact, out of it, are some aspects of those industrial problems which are becoming more and more the subject of research on the part of publicists, journalists and all students of affairs. The one matter bears closely on the other, and the facts which have been here assembled will be, it is believed, of material value from this point of view. It is not intended that this record should be considered as in any way either an advocacy or a condemnation of trades unionism. An effort is made simply to state freely and clearly the facts gathered, and thus to show as precisely as the limits of an official publication will permit the general situation in Canada to-day.'

The report is of necessity largely statistical, but includes a general statement as to methods of organization. As the report shows, the relations as to labour organization between the United States and Canada are closely interwoven, and the statistics printed include sufficient information bearing on this international aspect of the subject to afford a comprehensive view of the whole.

EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION.

Briefly, it may be stated that there are 1,741 local unions in Canada, of which 1,531 are international in character and the remainder are associated with central bodies having affiliation outside the Dominion. Ontario bulks largely in trade unionism, claiming over 600 local unions out of 1,741 in Canada. British Columbia comes second with 234 local unions, and Quebec is third with 205. The other provinces divide the honours as follows: Alberta 153, Nova Scotia 138, Manitoba 118, Saskatchewan 84, New Brunswick 73, Prince Edward Island 7. These figures as to provinces include all local unions whether international or otherwise; in Prince Edward Island there are respectively three international and four national bodies. The special strength of unionism is necessarily in the larger cities in Canada comprising between them about one-fifth of the local unions, proportioned as follows: Toronto 105, Montreal 95, Winnipeg 79, Vancouver 76. Other cities rank in number as follows: Hamilton 48, Ottawa 47, Quebec 42, Victoria 42, Calgary 40,

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London 35, Edmonton 33, St. Thomas 28, Fort William 28, Lethbridge 28, Port Arthur 27, Halifax 22, Moosejaw 21, Saskatoon 21, St. John 20. It is interesting to note in these figures the prominence taken by western cities and how far in some cases they have, relatively speaking, outstripped the older eastern cities in labour organization.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total estimated membership in Canada of trade unions is 133,132, the Canadian international roll reaching 119,415, the remainder belonging to purely Canadian unions. Of the latter class the membership is no doubt actually larger than these figures indicate, but precise reports have not been received. The international bodies represented in Canada show a total membership, mostly in Canada and the United States, of 2,340,865 members comprised in 27,418 unions; there is besides, it will be remembered, a considerable minority of trades organizations in the United States without branches in Canada, the membership of which in the United States will increase the total considerably. The total union membership in the United States is placed at 2,625,000 for 1910, a somewhat greater strength relatively than in Canada, having regard to the respective populations.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION ABROAD.

The report includes an interesting statement of the totals of trade union membership as to various leading countries of Europe, and including Canada and the United States, respectively, the figures being as follows:—

	Total Member- ship.	Percentage of Membership to total Popu- lation.
Austria.....	400,505	1.4
Belgium.....	138,928	1.8
Denmark.....	131,563	4.9
France.....	977,350	2.5
German Empire.....	2,688,144	4.1
Hungary.....	85,266	.4
Italy.....	167,256	.5
Netherlands.....	113,850	2.4
Sweden.....	148,649	2.7
Switzerland.....	110,749	3.1
United Kingdom.....	2,426,592	5.4
United States.....	2,625,000	3.0
Canada.....	133,132	2.0

Canada, it will be noticed, is less highly unionized than many European countries. Germany has the largest union membership, exceeding even the figures of the United States, with its greater population, but Great Britain shows the highest percentage of unions to population, Denmark being second, Germany third and the United States fourth.

The report serves also as a Trade Union Directory, including as it does the names and addresses of secretaries for 1912 of all Canadian trades organizations.

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DISTRIBUTION OF REPORT.

A slight delay in printing prevented the issue of the report prior to the close of the fiscal year, but copies were distributed shortly after March 31. Notices in the press generally, and in many cases special articles, were given to the contents of the report. Many letters were received in the Department expressing appreciation of the value of the report.

VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1911, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS 1902 TO 1911.

The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1911 exceeded the record in any year since 1907, and the loss of time occasioned by them to employees was greater than in any single year since the Department began its record in 1901. The total number reported of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1911 is 100, the number in each of the past ten years having been as follows: 1902, 123; 1903, 160; 1904, 103; 1905, 87; 1906, 139; 1907, 151; 1908, 69; 1909, 69; and 1910, 84.

The dispute of the most serious nature was a strike of coal miners in Alberta and in the Crow's Nest District of British Columbia, which affected about 7,000 coal miners, and caused a loss to them of about 1,390,000 working days. This strike arose from the failure of the miners to reach an agreement with members of the Western Coal Operators' Association with regard to wages and conditions of employment, and lasted from April 1 to November 20. The agreement finally made was in the nature of a compromise and provided for an increase in wages amounting to from five to ten per cent. Apart from this single prolonged strike, there was no strike during the year involving very notable losses, and the miners' strike is chiefly responsible for the large increase in time lost. The total of strikes for the year was swollen by an increase of small strikes.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Of the ninety-seven disputes which began in 1911, five involved over 1,000 employees each, and ten affected from 300 to 1,000 employees. The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during the year was approximately 28,898, compared with 19,554 in 1910, and 17,302 in 1909.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1911 was approximately 2,021,440 days, compared with a loss of about 718,745 days in 1910, and 872,000 days in 1909. While these figures are of necessity merely rough approximations, they serve to convey some idea of the extent of the loss suffered by the community through strikes and lockouts and to afford a fair means of comparing the different years.

TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

Out of ninety-seven disputes which began in 1911, thirty occurred in the building trades, eighteen in the metal working trades, twelve in the trades connected with transport, and eleven in the clothing trades. No strikes or lockouts took place in the industries relating to agriculture, fishing, lumbering, printing and bookbinding.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

The strikes and lockouts of the year were distributed among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, forty-one; Quebec, twenty; Alberta, thirteen; British

* In this chapter the expression "Trade Disputes" refers only to disputes which involved a cessation of work on the part of not less than six employees.

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Columbia, ten; Manitoba, six; New Brunswick, four; and Nova Scotia, one. One of the remaining disputes occurred in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the other extended through the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. No strike or lockout took place in Prince Edward Island.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the ninety-seven trade disputes which began in 1911, forty-two arose from demands for higher wages, and questions of wages entered into nineteen other disputes, in seven of which a reduction of wages was the cause. Questions of trade unionism entered into eleven other disputes, and in nine cases the dispute related either wholly or partly to hours of labour. There were two sympathetic strikes during the year.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the one hundred disputes in existence during 1911, forty-two were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, two by arbitration and seven by conciliation. In seventeen cases work was resumed on the employers' terms, and in ten places of the strikers were filled. In four cases the disputes were settled partly by negotiations and partly by the places of the strikers being filled, in two cases the demands of the strikers were granted without negotiations, and in three disputes some of the strikers returned to work, while the places of others were filled. In one work was resumed pending an investigation, and in three others work was resumed, the employer not being involved. The remaining nine disputes were either unsettled at the close of the year, or the method of their settlement was not reported.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the one hundred disputes in existence during the year, thirty-four ended in favour of the employers and twenty-one in favour of the employees, while compromises were reached in twenty-four disputes. In three cases the employees were partially successful some of their number having been granted their demands. In two cases work was resumed, the employers not being concerned in the settlement, and of the remaining seventeen, four were unsettled at the end of the year, and the final results of thirteen were not reported.

STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO TRADE DISPUTES.

The following tables contain statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1911, and during the previous nine years, in so far as they were reported to the Department.

In ten disputes during 1911, the number of firms involved was not reported; in six disputes the number of employees involved was not reported, and in four disputes particulars were not reported as to the methods of settlement and the results.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1911, arranged according to industries and trades. In each dispute is shown the occupation of the work-people concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate loss of time in working days.

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CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1911.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Methods of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
<i>Mining—</i>					1909.				
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	For recognition of union, increase in wages, and against conditions.	Conciliation	A compromise	Aug. 11	May 29	1	1,000	190,000
"	Port Morien, N.S.	Against reduction in wages from summer to winter rates.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Jan.	2 Jan.	1	154	3,230
"	Michel, B.C.	Against conditions of employment.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Feb.	21 Mar.	1	950	6,650
"	Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.	For higher wages and changes in conditions.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Apr.	1 Nov.	16	7,000	1,390,000
"	Cardiff, Alta.	For higher wages and changes in conditions.	Reference to a Board under I.O.I. Act, 1907.	"	Nov.	" 20	1	80	720
"	Coleman, Alta.	Against withholding of union fees by company to force settlement of claims.	Reference to a Judge as arbitrator.	Not reported.	Mar.	20 Mar.	1	550	2,200
Silver miners	Silver Centre, Ont.	Against reduction in wages	Not reported.	"	Jan.	15	1	35	....
<i>Building trades—</i>									
Bricklayers	Brandon, Man.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	July	7 July	1	87	174
" and masons	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	June	1 June	35	291	2,620
Builders' labourers	St. John, N.B.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May	1 May	6	40	160
"	Berlin, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	"	" 19	....	130	780
"	Vancouver, B.C.	"	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	"	" 19	....	....	....
Carpenters	Vancouver, B.C.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Apr.	10 July	....	116	10,556
"	St. John, N.B.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May	1 May	5	29	116
"	Hamilton, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	"	1 Jan.	50	300	4,900
"	Welland, Ont.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	"	2 June	10	40	480

	Brandon, Man.	"	"	"	"	15 May	1	10	10
"	Calgary, Alta.	Against employment of a particular person	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Not reported.	June	20 Sept.	1	88	
"	Victoria, B.C.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees	May	1 May	50	800	11,200
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	For increase in wages for overtime.	Not reported.	Not reported.	June				
"	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages.	Partly by negotiations, partly by places of strikers being filled.	Employees partially successful.	July	18 Aug.	10	800	7,100
"	Calgary, Alta.	Against reduction in wages.	Places of strikers filled.	In favour of employer.	Nov.	16 Nov.	1	29	300
Cement workers and labourers.	Wingham, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Unsettled at end of year.	Unsettled at end of year.	Dec.	19	1	50	550
Electrical workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	"	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Not reported.	June	1 July			
Marble workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages and recognition of union.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May	1 May	6	35	210
Painters.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	For increase in wages and recognition of union.	Places of strikers filled.	"	Apr.	17 Apr.	1	90	2,000
Plasterers and plasterer's labourers.	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages.	Arbitration.	"	"	3	10		450
Plasterers.	Montreal, Que.	For longer hours in winter months.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Nov.	4 Nov.	1	45	90
"	Brandon, Man.	Against alleged violation of union rules.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	"	18	1	24	75
Plumbers.	St. Catharines, Ont.	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	May	1 May		55	55
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Calgary, Alta.	Against employment of non-unionists and discharge of foreman.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.	June	June	1		
Plumbers and steam-fitters.	Berlin and Waterloo, Ont.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	"	Aug.	21 Aug.	6	20	20
Plumbers, tin-smiths and roofers.	Quebec, Que.	For increase in wages.	Conciliation.	"	May	1 May	9	94	1,128
Stonecutters.	Calgary and Clinton, Alta.	Against sub-letting of work.	Not reported.	Not reported.	June	29 July			
Stonecutters and masons.	Kingston, Ont.	Dispute between unions.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Employers not involved.	May	1 June	2	50	2,650
Stonecutters	Quebec, Que.	Against alleged violation of Fair Wage Clause.	Work resumed pending investigations by Dept. of Labour.	In favour of employer.	Aug.	3 Aug.	1	20	180
All building trades except bricklayers, carpenters and electrical workers.	Vancouver, B.C.	In sympathy with striking carpenters and electrical workers.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Settlement made by individual unions.	June	5 July	54	5,500	241,000
Metal Trades Blacksmiths.	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against discharge of foreman.	Work resumed after explanation from company.	In favour of employer.	Feb.	6 Feb.	1	100	200

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CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1911—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause of Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
<i>Metal Trades—Con.</i>									
Boilermakers.....	Montreal, Que...	Sympathy with other strikers.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 13	Nov. 25	1	200	2,490
Car and foundry workers.	Montreal, Que ..	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	June 12	June 20	1	1,200	8,400
Electrical workers..	Toronto, Ont ...	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	" 12	July 18*	18	100	1,800
" ..	Calgary, Alta....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.	" 15	June 26	....	100	900
Electrical linemen.	Edmonton, Alta.	Delay in payment of wages....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	Aug.	1	100	100*
Furnace tenders....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employers	May 1	May 1	1	20	100
Iron moulders.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against employment of a foreman and for change in shop conditions.	Conciliation.....	A compromise.....	Jan 3	Jan. 6	1	250	1,000
" ..	Guelph, Ont.....	Against reduction in piecework prices or for shorter hours.	Places of strikers filled....	In favour of employer..	May 1	May 1	1	67	900
Iron moulders and coremakers.	Toronto, Ont ...	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	" 4	May 12†	12	270	2,368
Iron moulders.....	London, Ont.....	For increase in wages to make up for reduction in hours.	Men procured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers.	June 5	Nov. ‡	3	60	5,400
Labourers in iron works.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	May 2	May 6	1	200	600
Machinists.....	St. John, N.B....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	1	65	130
Sheet metal workers	Calgary, Alta ..	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	June 23	July 8	....	70	980
Shipbuilders.....	Levis, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Conciliation.....	In favour of employees.	July 4	" 12	1	115	805
Structural iron workers.	Toronto, Ont....	For increase in wages....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May 1	May 31	5	200	5,200
Structural iron workers.	Hamilton, Ont...	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	" 1	" 31	2	50	1,350
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i>									
Billiard table makers.	Toronto, Ont...	For increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise... ..	Mar. 30	April 6	1	42	253

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Pattern makers...	Peterborough, Ont.	For increase in wages..	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	April 18 May	5	1	18	304
<i>Textile Trades—</i>									
Carpet weavers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Lockout on account of employees joining a union.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer..	Mar. 24 Sept.	5	1	114	9,690
Cotton spinners....	St. Henri, Que...	Against employment of a non-unionist.	Work resumed; non-unionist joined union.	In favour of employees.	" 31 Apr.	8	1	109	873
Cotton mill hands..	Hochelega, Que	Against action of a foreman....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 2 Nov.	6	1	120	360
Cotton mill hands..	Magog, Que.	For increase in wages.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer..	" 20 Dec.	4	1	600	7,200
<i>Clothing Trades—</i>									
Cap workers..	Winnipeg, Man..	Lockout on refusal to make caps for a company which had a strike.	Work resumed.....	In favour of employer..	Dec. 30 ¹⁰ Jan.	4	1	15	30
Coat makers.....	Hamilton, Ont...	Against introduction of piece-work system.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	May 30 May	31	1	100	100
Fur workers.....	Sandwich, Ont...	For increase in wages.....	Not reported.....	Not reported.	Jan. 14	.....	1	32	.....
Garment workers..	Winnipeg, Man..	Lockout on refusal to make clothes for company which had a strike.	Work resumed under open shop conditions.	In favour of employer..	Dec. 22 ¹⁰ Jan.	4	1	23	46
"	Montreal, Que.	Against employment of a particular person.	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	Mar. 20 Mar.	24	1	20	80
"	Montreal, Que...	Against employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Not reported.....	June 13 June	20	1	140	840
"	Toronto, Ont....	Against conditions of employment.	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	" 28 Oct.		1	35	2,870
"	Montreal, Que..	Against conditions of employment.	Places of some strikers filled; others resumed work.	In favour of employer..	Nov. 21 Dec.	1	1	350	3,150
"	Montreal, Que..	Not reported.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Not reported.....	Dec.	26	1	.....	.....
Glove workers.....	Montreal, Que...	Against employment of a foreman and alleged reduction in piece-work prices.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	June 5 June	14	1	150	1,350
Shoe workers.	Quebec, Que.....	Men objected to foreman doing work of absent employee.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Both parties claimed settlement in their favour.	Mar. 17 Mar.	20	1	332	664
"	Toronto, Ont....	For higher piecework prices....	Work resumed by some strikers; places of others filled.	In favour of employer..	" 3 Apr.	8	1	80	2,560
Tailors.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Against discharge of an employee.	Work resumed on reinstatement of employee.	In favour of employees	" 27	"	1	8	80

* About 12 men continued out after July 19. No definite settlement reported in their case.

† About 13 men of one firm continued out after May 12. No definite settlement reported in their case.

‡ Six men still receiving strike pay on Nov. 1.

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CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1911—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause of Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in work in days.
<i>Food and Tobacco preparation—</i> Bakers.....	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.....	For shorter hours.....	Partly by negotiations between parties concerned.	Employees partially successful.	May 1	May—	*		
Brewing workers..	Winnipeg, Man....	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	July 10	July 12	2	160	320
Cigar makers.	London, Ont.....	Against employment of particular persons.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employees.	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	1	53	53
<i>Leather Trades—</i> Horse collar makers	Winnipeg, Man.	Alleged lockout for refusal to sign an agreement not to join a union.	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	Oct. 9	Oct. —	1	15	300
<i>General Transport—</i> Freight handlers....	Hamilton, Ont....	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	May 1	May 5	1	20	1,145
"	Montreal, Que....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed.....	In favour of employer..	Sept. 28	Oct. —	3	200	900
Garbage collectors..	Hamilton, Ont....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.....	Indefinite.....	June 7	June 9	1	20	40
Longshoremen.....	Toronto, Ont....	Refusal of men to work under another company.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employer..	May 10	May 11	1	40	40
"	Prince Rupert, B.C	Against reduction in wages...	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	2	30	160
"	Montreal, Que.	Against conditions of employment.	Conciliation.....	A compromise.....	" 17	" 20	20	2,100	6,300
Railway machinists and boilermakers.	Westport, Ont., to Edson, Alta....	For higher wages, shorter hours and changes in conditions of employment.	Unsettled at end of year.....	Unsettled at end of year.....	Oct. 10	.....	1	300	21,000
Railway yardmen ..	Hamilton, Ont....	Against employment of a non-unionist.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employer..	Sept. 20	Sept. —	1	68	408
Section men.....	Niagara Falls to Windsor, Ont.	Against reduction in wages....	Conciliation	In favour of employees.	May 3	May 26	1	1,400	28,000
Teamsters.....	Victoria, B.C....	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise.....	" 10	" 11	20	225	225
"	"	For payment of wages for legal holidays.	Places of some strikers filled, work resumed by others.	In favour of employers.	June 1	June 12	50	300	27,000

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"	Edmonton, Alta	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	8 Aug	9	4	275	275
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>										
Railway construction labourers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.	Work resumed.....	In favour of employer..	June	1 June	3	1	135	270
Street labourers ...	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employers..	Mar.	6 April	8	3	250	6,000
"	London, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Increase granted to some strikers, places of others filled.	Strikers partially successful.	June	6 June	7	1	30	30
"	St. Thomas, Ont..	For increase in wages and immediate payment of wages due	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employer..	Oct.	10 Oct.	13	1	10	30
<i>Miscellaneous Trades--</i>										
Basket makers.....	Stoney Creek, Ont.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise..	Feb.	16 Feb.	21	1	17	85
Gas works employees	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Work resumed.....	In favour of employer..	July	12 July	17	1	60	120
Hotel waiters	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Conditions ceased to be affected	In favour of employer..	Mar.	3 Mar.	—	1	52	520
Pulp beaters	Ottawa, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Work resumed.....	In favour of employer..	July	18 July	22	1	73	292
Pulp mill hands.....	St. George, B.C..	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year	Unsettled at end of year.	Apr.	26	.....	1	50	10,000
Warehouse men ...	Montreal, Que...	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers filled.....	In favour of employers	July	31 Aug.	3	1	150	450

* Number not reported, but fifteen firms signed agreement with Bakers' Union.

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table shows the total number of employees so far as could be ascertained, involved in trade disputes during each month of 1911, including both old and new disputes each month.

Month.	Approximate No. of Employees.
January.....	1,509
February.....	2,134
March.....	4,424
April.....	9,143
May.....	13,007
June.....	14,775
July..	19,156
August.....	8,114
September ..	7,772
October ..	7,790
November ..	3,578
December.....	1,424

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY MONTHS 1911.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes which were reported to the Department in 1911, according to the months in which they occurred:—

Magnitude.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
2,000 and over..				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
1,000 to 2,000..				...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
500 to 1,000..		1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
300 to 500..			1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	5
200 to 300..	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	10
100 to 200..	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	1	...	...	1	...	17
50 to 100..	...	...	2	3	5	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	19
25 to 50..	2	...	1	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	15
6 to 25..	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	1	...	14
Not reported...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS 1902-11.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

Magnitude.	Year.										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
2,000 and over ..		5	2	.....	1	3	2	2	2	3	20
1,000 to 2,000...	2	5	3	4	4	10	2	2	2	2	36
500 to 1,000...	1	10	2	5	6	7	4	7	7	5	54
300 to 500...	8	9	9	4	6	9	9	6	2	5	67
200 to 300...	7	18	2	4	15	7	6	4	9	10	82
100 to 200...	15	13	10	15	14	18	7	12	10	17	131
50 to 100...	21	29	15	17	29	28	12	10	4	19	184
25 to 50...	28	34	23	17	32	28	7	11	15	15	210
6 to 25...	37	36	35	21	30	31	15	14	15	14	248
Unknown	4	1	2	1	5	2	5	17	37
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	71	107	1,069

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The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected each month by trade disputes which began during 1911.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED—1911.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January	302	69	371
February.....	1,067		1,067
March.....	1,412	145	1,557
April.....	7,353	7	7,360
May.....	4,008	136	4,144
June.....	8,144	125	8,269
July.....	1,351	95	1,446
August.....	294	121	415
September.....	271		271
October.....	355		355
November.....	3,107	421	3,528
December.....	104	11	115
Total.....	27,768	1,120	28,898

From the above table it may be seen that the trade disputes which began in June affected a greater number of employees than in those which began in any other month.

About 521 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts which began in 1911, so far as they were reported to the Department.

Of these 456 were directly affected, and 65 indirectly. The following table shows the number involved according to the months in which they began.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED—1911.

MONTH.	NUMBER OF FIRMS AFFECTED.		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January.....	4	4	8
February.....	3		3
March.....	12		12
April.....	19		19
May.....	182	6	188
June.....	170		170
July.....	16		16
August.....	9	3	12
September.....	5	50	55
October.....	3		3
November.....	30	2	32
December.....	3		3
Total.....	456	65	521

DISPUTES BY MONTHS 1902-11.

The following table shows the number of disputes which have occurred in each month during the past ten years, from which it may be seen that the greater number took place in the months of April, May and June:—

Months.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total.
January.....	8	6	9	6	12	8	7	4	2	4	66
February.....	5	12	5	4	6	3	6	3	7	3	54
March.....	12	22	9	6	8	8	5	4	5	10	89
April.....	20	23	20	8	13	28	9	7	11	6	145
May.....	27	29	23	11	28	31	14	11	15	24	213
June.....	18	23	9	12	14	20	6	8	10	20	140
July.....	7	15	6	13	8	15	3	10	12	7	96
August.....	5	11	6	8	17	12	6	10	5	4	85
September.....	9	7	3	9	15	8	2	2	3	3	61
October.....	4	6	8	3	3	7	2	4	2	3	42
November.....	7	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	5	10	50
December.....	.....	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	28
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1069

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various industries and trades, during the year 1911, according to the month in which they began.

BY TRADE GROUPS—1911.

Trades.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture													
Fishing ..													
Lumbering													
Mining.....	2	1	1	1							1		6
Building.....				3	12	7	2	2			3	1	30
Metal working and ship- building	1	1			6	6	1	1			1	1	18
Woodworking & furnishing.			1	1									2
Textile trades			2								2		4
Clothing trades.....	1		4		1	3					1	1	11
Food and tobacco prepara- tion.....					1		1		1				3
Leather trades.....										1			1
Printing and book binding..													
Transport					4	2		1	2	1	2		12
Unskilled labour			1			2				1			4
Miscellaneous trades.		1	1	1			3						6
Total.....	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

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DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS 1902-11.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last ten years:—

Trades.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										T'tl.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	
Agriculture...				2							2
Building.....	28	44	29	19	29	45	12	13	25	30	274
Metal	31	17	16	13	21	17	9	5	14	18	161
Woodworking, lumbering and furnishing.....	10	9	3	2	11	6	5	4	4	2	56
Textile	1	5	3	1	4	6	6	2	2	4	34
Clothing.....	9	11	12	11	9	17	5	10	10	11	105
Food and tobacco preparation.	10	6	11	4	8	1	1	2	8	3	54
Leather.....	3	4	1		3	5		2	1	1	20
Printing and bookbinding....	3	3	5	7	6	2	1		1		28
Transport	4	18	2	4	15	15	7	4	6	9	84
Longshoremen ..	4	4		1	1	3		3	1	3	20
Mining.....	3	9	6	12	13	14	10	10	3	6	86
Fishing.....	1	1	2		1	1		2			8
Unskilled ...	6	9	3	2	12	7	8	9	5	4	65
Miscellaneous.....	10	20	10	9	5	7	2	2	1	6	72
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1,069

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY TRADE GROUPS 1911.

The following table shows approximately the number of employees affected by trade disputes during 1911, according to their respective trades and industries, including those disputes which began in the previous year and continued into 1911.

Industry or Trade.	Approximate number of Employees.
Mining.....	9,769
Building trades.....	5,843
Metal trades.....	3,167
Woodworking trades ..	61
Textile clothing... ..	943
Clothing trades.....	1,285
Food and tobacco preparation.....	373
Leather trades ...	300
Transport.	4,987
Unskilled labour.....	425
Miscellaneous trades .	402
Total... ..	27,555

DISPUTES FALLING UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, AND OTHERWISE.

The next two tables indicate respectively the number of strikes and lockouts which have occurred since 1902 in mines, transportation agencies and other public utilities, which come under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the number of strikes and lockouts during the same period in other industries, in which 100 or more employees were involved.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES IN CANADA 1902-1911.

Industry.	Year.										Total.
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
Coal mines.....	3	6	4	8	11	9	7	9	1	6	64
Metal mines.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.....	1	12
Railways.....	4	7	1	2	8	4	4	1	6	5	42
Shipping.....	7	6	.....	1	3	4	1	3	1	4	30
General transport.....	.....	8	.....	2	5	9	2	3	.	3	32
Other public utilities.....	1	.....	2	.	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Total.....	15	28	8	15	30	30	16	17	8	20	187

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AFFECTING ONE HUNDRED OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES 1902-1911.

Industry.	Year.										Total.
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
Agriculture.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fishing.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Lumbering.....	1	5	1	.....	4	2	2	2	2	.....	19
Building trades.....	7	11	10	5	10	14	3	6	11	7	84
Metal trades.....	7	9	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	11	53
Woodworking trades.....	2	3	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11
Painting and allied trades.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Textile trades.....	1	1	.....	1	3	4	3	1	1	4	19
Clothing trades.....	.....	7	.....	5	2	5	4	4	2	5	34
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9
Leather trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unskilled labour.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	3	5	4	1	2	22
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	4	5	.....	.....	1	1	...	1	1	15
Total....	21	48	24	20	28	38	21	21	27	31	279

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES 1911.

Of the 97 disputes which began in 1911, 41 took place in Ontario and 20 in Quebec. In Alberta there were 13, and in British Columbia 10, while more than one province was affected in two disputes. No strike or lockout was reported in Prince Edward Island. The following table shows the number of disputes by provinces according to the month in which they began:—

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TRADE DISPUTES BY PROVINCES DURING 1911.

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia	1												1
Prince Edward Island.....													
New Brunswick.....				1	2							1	4
Quebec		1	3		1	3	3	1	1		6	1	20
Ontario	3	2	5	2	15	7	2	1	2	1		1	41
Manitoba					2		2			1	1		6
Saskatchewan.....													
Alberta			1	1		7		2			2		13
British Columbia.....			1	1	4†	3					1		10
More than one province affected.....				1*						1†			2
Total	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

*This dispute affected the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

†This dispute affected the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES 1902-11.

The following table gives by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past ten years:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 AND 1911.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.										
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Nova Scotia	12	7	7	7	11	12	3	6	3	1	69
Prince Edward Island.....	2										2
New Brunswick.	7	7	2	5	8	8	6	1	1	4	49
Quebec.....	20	33	31	21	24	29	19	12	17	20	226
Ontario	65	83	52	32	61	71	26	26	34	41	491
Manitoba.....	8	1	4	9	9	6	1	7	7	6	58
Saskatchewan						1	1	1	5		8
Alberta	1	5	1	2	13	6	3	6	6	13	56
British Columbia.....	8	24	4	10	12	11	6	8	6	10	99
More than one province affected			2 ¹	1 ²		2 ³	1 ⁴	1 ⁵	2 ⁶	2 ⁷	11
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1,069

¹First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; second, affected same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.

²Dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario.

³One dispute took place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the other in Alberta and British Columbia.

⁴Disputes affected all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

⁵Dispute took place in Alberta and British Columbia.

⁶One dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario, and the other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

⁷One dispute took place in Alberta and British Columbia, and the other in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS 1911.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employees through trade disputes in each month during 1911. From this it may be seen that the greatest loss occurred in the month of June, the next greatest loss having been in the month of July.

Month.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
January.....	29,100
February.. ..	32,525
March.....	39,500
April.....	226,000
May.....	282,450
June.....	344,085
July.....	303,100
August.....	203,200
September.....	189,750
October.....	191,200
November.....	140,600
December.....	39,930
Total	2,021,440

LOSS-OF TIME BY DISPUTES 1911.

The following table shows the estimated loss of time in each branch of industry or trade during 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
Mining.....	1,592,800
Building trades.....	285,904
Metal trades.....	32,633
Woodworking trades.....	557
Textile trades.....	18,123
Clothing trades.....	11,770
Food and tobacco preparation	673
Transport.....	61,193
Unskilled labour.....	6,330
Miscellaneous trades	11,467
Total	2,021,440

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LOSS OF TIME BY DISPUTES 1901-1911.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

Year.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
1901.....	684,282
1902.....	163,125
1903.....	752,180
1904.....	278,956
1905.....	284,140
1906.....	490,400
1907.....	613,986
1908.....	718,443
1909.....	872,000
1910.....	718,745
1911.....	2,021,440

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES 1911.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during 1911 are set forth in the following table, arranged according to the months in which they began.

	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages.	1	1	4	3	15	11	4	...	1	....	1	1	42
Against reduction in wages.	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
Delay in payment of wages.	1	...	...	...	...	1
For payment of wages on legal holidays	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
For decrease in hours.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
For increase in hours.	1	...	1
For increase in wages and shorter hours...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
For increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For increase in wages, shorter hours and other changes.	1	...	...	1
For increase in wages and recognition of union.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
For increase in wages and other changes	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4
Against piece work system	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	5
Against employment of non-unionists and against discharge of employees	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Against employment of other than non- unionists	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
For discharge of employee and changes in condition of employment.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Against discharge of employees	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lockout on account of employees joining a union.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Against conditions of employment.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Sympathetic.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Dispute between unions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unclassified.	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	9
Total.	4	3	10	6	24	20	7	4	3	3	10	3	97

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES 1902-11.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last ten years:—

Causes.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Total.
For increase in wages.....	54	60	36	30	55	65	21	38	35	46	440
Against reduction in wages...	7	7	7	8	3	3	14	5	2	7	63
For decrease in hours.....	7	8	3	3	7	11	3	2		3	47
For increase in wages and decrease in hours.....	14	18	8	4	7	8	1	.....	6	7	73
Against employment of particular persons.....	8	13	16	9	13	20	4	8	9	10	110
Against conditions of employment.....	5	5	4	8	3	5	3	5	4	3	45
For recognition of union.....	5	5	4	1	5	3	.....	4	3	.....	30
Sympathetic.....	9	10	3	1	2	2	1	.....	6	2	36
Unclassified.....	14	34	22	23	43	29	19	6	16	19	225
Total.....	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	81	97	1,069

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES 1911.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1911, according to the month in which they were terminated.

Method.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration.....			1	1									2
Conciliation.....	1				3		1				2		7
Negotiations between parties concerned....		2	2	2	12	9	6	3			4	2	42
Places of strikers filled.....			1	2	2			1	1	2	1		10
Work resumed on employers' terms.....	3				4	3	2		1	1	2	1	17
Partly by negotiations, partly by filling of strikers' places.....					1	1	1	1					4
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations.....							1		1				2
Partly by resumption of work, partly by filling of strikers' places.....				1		1						1	3
Work resumed pending investigation.....								1					1
Work resumed, employer not concerned....				1					2				3
Unsettled, or not reported.....			2			2	1					4	9
Total..	4	2	6	7	22	16	12	6	5	3	9	8	100

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RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES 1911.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1911, according to the months in which they were terminated.

Results.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	3	1	2	4	5	4	2	2	2	3	3	2	33
In favour of employees.....	..	..	..	1	9	3	3	2	1	..	2	..	21
Settled by compromise.....	1	1	1	1	6	4	5	1	..	..	2	2	24
Employees partially successful.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
No change, employer not concerned.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Indefinite, unsettled, or not reported .....	..	..	3	..	1	3	2	..	2	..	2	4	17
Total	4	2	6	7	22	16	12	6	5	3	9	8	100

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES 1902-11.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1902 to 1911, inclusive.

Results.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.										Total.
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	
In favour of employers.....	35	46	43	37	45	57	43	26	29	33	394
In favour of employees.....	46	45	24	24	41	33	12	10	23	21	279
Settled by compromise....	33	46	28	15	23	39	9	15	14	24	246
Employees partially successful			6		6	3		4	5	3	27
No change (employers not concerned).....				1	3	3				2	9
Indefinite (unsettled, or terms unknown)	4	10	9	10	22	16	5	14	13	17	120
Total.....	118	147	100	87	140	149	69	69	84	100	1,075

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 394 disputes, while the employees were successful in 279 and partly successful in twenty-seven disputes and 246 resulted in compromises. Most of the disputes which were entered under the above table as 'unsettled' were terminated in the following year.

CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES 1911.

The following table contains analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which began in 1911, classified according to their results.

Causes.	RESULTS.						Total.
	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Employees partially successful.	No change, employer not concerned.	Indefinite, unsettled, or terms not reported.	
For increase in wages	13	11	11	2		5	42
Against reduction in wages	3	2	1			1	7
Delay in payment of wages		1					1
For payment of wages on legal holidays	1						1
For decrease in hours	1		1	1			3
For increase in hours	1						1
For increase in wages and shorter hours			2			1	3
For increase in wages, shorter hours and recognition of union			1				1
For increase in wages, shorter hours and other changes						1	1
For increase in wages and recognition of union	2						2
For increase in wages and other changes			3			1	4
Against piecework system		1					1
Against employment of non-unionists	1	2			1	1	5
Against employment of non-unionists, and against discharge of employees			1				1
Against employment of persons other than non-unionists	1	1				1	3
For discharge of employees and changes in conditions of employment			1				1
Against discharge of employees	1	1					2
Lockout on account of employees joining a union	2						2
Against conditions of employment	2		2				4
Sympathetic	1					1	2
Dispute between unions					1		1
Unclassified	2	2				5	9
Total	31	21	23	3	2	17	97

VII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1911.

The record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department during the calendar year of 1911 shows that 1,084 workmen were either killed or fatally injured, while 2,146 received serious injuries.

The first two of the statistical tables given below show the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents occurring throughout Canada in 1911, analysed by months.

The next following table shows the record, by industries and groups of trades, of the fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring yearly since 1904. From this table it will be seen that the greatest number of fatalities occur in the steam railway service, and that the largest number of non-fatal accidents occur in the metal trades. This has been the case in each of the preceding years for which statistics are available. In the number of fatal accidents agriculture stood second and mining third, and in the number of non-fatal accidents the steam railway service stood second and agriculture third.

The information of greatest practical importance brought out by these statistics is that relating to the causes of the various fatal and non-fatal accidents. The entire return has been prepared with the primary object of revealing the circumstances from which danger most frequently occurs to workmen and in connection with which remedial measures are chiefly desirable. It may be noted for example, that during the year past 55 out of a total of 81 fatalities, and 137 out of 210 non-fatal accidents, occurred in the building trades were the results of falls, in connection with which it might be stated that two workmen were killed and 26 received serious injuries owing to the collapse of scaffolds. Under the heading of navigation, 77 out of 96 fatalities were drownings, and 15 out of 39 non-fatal accidents the result of falling material. In the steam railway service, 61 out of 178 employees met death as the result of being run over, and of the non-fatal accidents 53 out of 261 were caused by falling from trains. In the fishing industry, 19 fishermen were drowned; and in the metal trades 36 workmen were electrocuted.

The most disastrous accidents during the year entailing the death of two or more workpeople, and of which special mention was made in *The Labour Gazette*, were recorded under the heading of navigation, the worst being the foundering of the barque *Antigua* in the lower St. Lawrence on November 16, on which occasion twelve of the ship's crew were drowned. A second shipwreck occurred on July 25, when 11 sailors of the crew of the collier *Irwin* were drowned, the steamer foundering in a gale off Beaver Light, N.S. On August 21 a third disastrous shipwreck occurred when the tug *Albatross* foundered in a gale on Georgian Bay, on which occasion nine sailors were drowned. The Mining industry stood next on the list of industries in which the most disastrous single accidents occurred, on January 3, eight miners met death in a mine explosion at Florence, N.S. There were four other occasions on which six persons met death, two of which were recorded under navigation, one under railway construction and the other in the fishing industry. There were four accidents on each of which occasions five persons were killed while four persons met death on five other occasions. There were six accidents in each of which three persons met death, and 26 accidents in which two workpeople were either killed, injured to such an extent that death subsequently ensued, or drowned.

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Table of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....	19	14	18	4	7	15	11	5	10	21	11	5	140
Fishing and hunting.....	3	3	2	7	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	24
Lumbering.	3	15	10	2	7	7	1	4	5	6	7	4	71
Mining.....	20	8	11	9	6	9	7	5	4	4	5	16	104
Railway construction.....	7	5	3	2	8	3	2	5	3	6	4	1	49
Building trades.....	4	3	5	7	1	8	8	13	6	10	7	9	81
Metal trades.....	6	8	10	13	4	15	12	7	4	5	6	5	95
Woodworking trades.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	10
Printing trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing trades.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Textile trades.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Food and tobacco preparation	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	10
Leather trades.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway service.....	15	21	23	10	8	12	19	17	11	19	12	11	178
Navigation.....	2	.....	7	7	3	4	20	20	3	6	17	7	96
General transport.....	1	.....	3	4	3	5	3	8	5	5	3	4	44
Public employees.....	.....	6	2	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	2	2	19
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	1	5	9	4	5	5	5	8	11	6	10	71
Unskilled trades.....	4	5	11	3	4	6	7	14	3	6	12	5	80
Electric railway service.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5
	90	93	113	79	62	92	98	109	64	102	98	84	1,084

Table of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1911.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture.....	21	15	18	22	17	14	15	11	7	25	19	13	197
Fishing and hunting.....									1			1	2
Lumbering.....	19	12	21	6	4	3	6	8	5	11	8	8	111
Mining.....	8	12	22	8	14	24	6	4	8	5	10	14	135
Building trades.....	15	7	15	10	6	7	40	10	18	38	13	31	210
Metal Trades.....	32	42	65	22	28	7	34	19	23	42	45	42	401
Woodworking trades.....	13	18	15	7	6	4	2	10	8	13	14	5	115
Printing trades.....	2	1	1	1		1	3	2		1		2	14
Clothing trades.....	3	1	2	1			1		2	1	2	2	15
Textile trades.....	1		2	1				2	2	3	2	2	17
Food and tobacco preparation.....	8	7	3	2	7	1			4	6	3	2	43
Leather trades.....	2	1	5	1	1					1	1		12
Railway service.....	28	31	37	15	16	11	25	23	13	32	24	26	281
Navigation.....		2	1	1	2	1	9	4	2	7	7	3	39
General transport.....	13	21	11	6	8	14	9	17	10	19	11	17	156
Street railway service.....	1		1		5	2	6	4	1	6	5	3	34
Public employees.....	5	13	16	3	6	7	9	11	1	6	5	1	83
Miscellaneous trades.....	8	8	7	7	6	5	17	12	6	11	9	17	113
Unskilled labour.....	20	6	15	8	4	9	17	13	10	15	14	3	134
Railway construction.....	7		3		3			1	4	11	4	1	34
	206	197	260	121	133	112	199	151	125	253	196	193	2,146

FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY TRADES 1904-1911.

Trades.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		Total.	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture.....	103	121	132	291	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	227	314	140	197	1,466	2,145
Fishing and hunting...	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	33	3	24	2	189	22
Lumbering.....	69	429	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	110	116	71	111	816	1,092
Mining.....	103	117	70	135	113	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	180	182	104	135	1,065	1,303
Railway construction.....															49	34	49	34
Building trades.....	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	52	233	81	210	398	1,661
Metal trades.....	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	89	513	95	401	677	3,719
Woodworking trades.....	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	9	160	10	115	69	1,124
Printing trades.....		9	1	19		17	1	23		12		35	33	37		14	35	166
Clothing trades.....	3	21	2	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	1	19	2	15	13	166
Textile trades.....	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	4	30	5	17	25	259
Food and tobacco preparations.....	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	17	71	19	43	103	546
Leather trades.....	2	4	6	7	3	13		3	3	5	2	9	3	11		12	19	64
Transportation steam railway service.....	272	168	140	238	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	287	332	178	281	2,080	2,305
Electric railway service.....															5	34	5	34
Navigation.....			128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	85	63	96	39	705	507
Miscellaneous transport.....	113	168	140	234	45	178	56	193	54	132	50	193	53	178	44	156	554	1,432
Civic employees.....			7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	22	91	30	134	19	33	108	514
Miscellaneous trades.....	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	75	135	71	113	491	1,283
Unskilled labour.....	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	66	123	92	166	80	134	473	1,111
Total.....	890	1,791	963	2,361	1,107	2,745	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,291	2,718	1,380	2,697	1,084	2,146	9,340	19,487

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.											
	Fatal.						Non-fatal.					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Machinery	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	1
Tools												
Falling material.												
Flying material.												
Falls	3	3	3	2								
Hot or molten metal.				5								
Explosions of gases and molten metal.												
Electricity		1	2	1	2	10	7	4	3	2	1	3
Elevators.												
Railways (steam and electricity)		1		2	2	2	1					
Live stock.												
Asphyxiated.												
Burns or scalds.												
Being run over.						1						
Exposure.												
By lightning							1					
By straining (lifting, &c.)												
Total	6	8	10	13	4	15	12	7	4	5	6	5

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—WOODWORKING TRADES.

Machinery	1											
Tools												
Elevators.												
Falling material.												
Flying material.	1											
Falls	1											
Totals	3				1	1						

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CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS PRINTING TRADES.

Machinery	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	7
Elevators	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Burns and seals	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Explosion of electric light globe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	14

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—CLOTHING TRADES.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS 'TEXTILE TRADES.'

Machinery.....	1						1	..	3	1	..	2		1	2	1	11
Falls.....															1	..	1
Burns and scalds.....														1	..		1
Elevators.....							1	..	2	1	..	2			1	1	4
Totals.....	1						1	1	5	1	..	2	1	..	3	2	17

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Machinery and tools.....					1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	3	2	15
Falls.....	1						2	2	1	1	1				4
Falling materials.....		1					2	2	1	1	1				7
Elevators.....							1								2
Railways (steam and electric).....	1					1	2		1	1	1			1	6
Live stock.....							1				1				1
Runaways.....			1				1		1						3
Burns or scalds.....							1	5			1		1		8
Explosions.....				1			1	2							3
Drowning.....	1						1								10
Electricity.....									1	1			1		3
Struck by vehicles.....													1		1
Total.....	2	1	1		1	1	2	10	7	3	2	7	6	3	43

LEATHER TRADES.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes of Accidents.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.														
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
Machinery and tools.	1	..	1	1	2	..	4
Falls.	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Burns or scalds.	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	
Flying material.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Total	2	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

Collisions.....	4	9	3		2	4	4	4	4	2	3	35	13	2	7	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	9	47	
Derailments.....		2	1			1	1	1	1			10	5	10					1	3	3	1	21		
Falls.....	1	1		3			2	3	2			8	1	7	7	4	4	1	7	6	7	2	52		
Crushed between cars.....	5		3		3		4	4	2	2		26		1	11	3	1	1	4	3	7	1	35		
Run over by trains.....	5	7	14	5	2	2	3	9	6	3	1	61	3	4	3	2	5	3	4	2	8	4	1	48	
Burns or scalds.....				1						1	4	7	3	2		2		2				1	10		
Explosions of dynamite, powder and chemicals.....									1*			1									1*	2	3		
Explosions, other.....																						1	3		
Struck by object in passing.....													1	1							6	1	4		
Falling material.....										2		2		4	6	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	4		
Flying material.....										1		1	1		1		2			1	1	2	9		
Machinery or tools.....																1	2		2			1	6		
Struck by trains and engines.....			1	2	1	5	8	1		4	2	25	1		1			3	4		1		14		
Exposure.....		1										1													
Heat prostration.....							1					1													
Caught by car doors.....															1								1		
Total.....	15	21	23	10	8	12	19	17	11	19	12	11	178	28	31	37	15	16	25	23	13	32	24	26	281

* Explosion of chemicals in a trunk, when being handled by baggagemen.

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MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.

Causes of Accidents.	Fatal.												Non-fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Falls			2	2		1		1	1	4		1	12	4	2	2	4	3	6	2	4	3	9	3	1	43
Falling material				1		1	1		1			1	7	1				1			1	1	1	2	5	20
Flying material														1												3
Railways							1		3				6										1			5
Machinery or tools						1	1		1				2						1	1	3					13
Live stock					1								2					1		1	3					6
Vehicles													1					1		1	3					13
Collisions						1			1				2					3	4	1	1	2	4	1	11	34
Runaways			1										3							3	1	2				9
Being run over				1								1	3							1	3	1		1		7
Burns or scalds													1													
Drowning	1												3													
Elevators					1			1					3						2							2
Lightning													1													
Upsetting of ice ferry boat						1							1													6
Explosion																					1					2
By crushing																			1				2	1		5
Injured internally by gasoline fumes																										1
Blood poisoning													1								1					
Totals.....	1		3	4	3	5	3	8	5	5	3	4	44	13	21	11	6	8	14	9	17	10	19	11	17	156

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

Falls.....							2	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	10
Falling material.....							1	1	1	..	..	..	7	4	..	14
Flying material								1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Collisions.....								4	2	3	1	1	6	21
Live stock.....													1			1
Machinery.....						2			1	1			2
Burns or scalds												3	2	3	..	10

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[illegible]

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

[illegible]

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—UNSKILLED LABOUR.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS

Causes of Accidents.	Fatal.												Non-Fatal.													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falls.	3		2				1	1		1	2	1	11	5	2	4	1		1	4	2	3	2	3	2	29
Falling material.		2	2		1		3	3		1	6	2	20	8	3	6	4	2	2	7	2	2	6	6		48
Flying material.			1										1	1						1						2
Railways.	1	1	2		1	2			1	2			13			1			1	2	1	1				6
Elevators.																						2				2
Explosions (blasting material)		1		1		1		3	1		1		8	4		2	1	1				1	1	1		11
Other explosions.																	1									1
Machinery or tools.					2	1	1				1		1	1		1			1	3		1	1	2	1	11
Electricity													7								3	1				11
Live stock.																										1
Being run over			1				1	2					4			1		1	2		3					10
Drowning.				1				2		1			4										2			7
Asphyxiation.									1				1													2
Exposure.														1												1
Burns or scalds.												2	2		1		1		2		2		2	1		7
Cave-in.		1		1		2	1			1	2		8													3
Total.	4	5	11	3	4	6	7	14	3	6	12	5	80	20	6	15	8	4	9	17	13	10	15	14	3	134

VIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR GAZETTE AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette*, with some exceptions, is mailed from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers or as exchanges, &c., copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the Department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1911-12, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volume XI-XII of the *Labour Gazette* to the number 179,925 were distributed, 150,680 in English and 22,558 in French, also 5,035 copies in English and 1,652 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years or an average monthly distribution of 14,993.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 180 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,775 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; seven copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of Industrial disputes in British Columbia; thirty-three copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into influx of Italian Labourers into Montreal and alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; 73 copies of the Report of the Royal commission appointed to inquire into dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 334 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 337 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 271 copies of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 270 copies of Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from Orient; ninety-one copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Industrial Disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; thirty-eight Reports on methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts, 1889; six copies of Report of the Investigation in England of alleged fraudulent practices to induce printers to come to Canada; 132 copies of the Report on the need for the suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada, 1908; 53 copies of the Report by Deputy Minister of Labour, on Industrial conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia, 1909; 953 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1900-1909, inclusive,' 660 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, 1910,' 5,606 copies of 'Comparative Prices, Canada and United States, 1906-11,' inclusive; 520 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911,'; 126 copies of the Report of the proceedings of the Special Committee of the House of Com-

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mons to which was referred 'Bill 21' an Act respecting hours of labour on Public Works, 1909-10; 204 copies of the Report of Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 2' an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies, 1906-09; 257 copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 1,311 copies of Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907; 8,000 copies of Indices to Volume XI and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, and in addition to the distribution several reports, &c., communications in the nature of miscellaneous publication, documents, bills, circular letters, Acts of Parliament, copies of the *Hansard*, forms, and other matter of one kind and another were distributed to the number of 3,316, making a total in all of 203,693 separate communications or publications distributed by the Department through its Distribution Office, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the Department, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912, or an average monthly distribution of 16,974 publications, &c.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, &c., distributed from the Distribution Office of the Department during the fiscal year, 1911-12.

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TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF COPIES OF *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1912.

Name of Publication.	Months.												Number of Publications Distributed 1911-12.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
<i>Labour Gazette</i> , Individual copies, Vol. XII., English.....	13,000	13,002	12,931	12,323	12,621	12,600	12,598	12,568	12,540	12,480	12,000	12,017	150,680
" " Miscellaneous " Vol. XII., "	201	568	300	600	401	607	318	278	281	591	325	625	5,035
" " Bound Volumes " Vol. XII., "		4	12	15	12	27	30	2	13	10	3	16	144
" " Individual " Vol. XII., French	2,120	2,132	2,111		2,192	2,198	2,102	2,129	1,927	1,900	1,875	1,872	22,558
" " Miscellaneous " Vol. XII., "	61	176	60	212	36	48	34	106	52	73	35	36	923
" " Bound Volumes " Vol. XII., "				11	2	11	6	1	2		2	1	36
Annual Reports, English.....	49	50	64	59	100	200	92	106	93	207	432	200	1,652
" " French.....		10	10	12	11	20	16	11	15	10	5	3	123
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia.....					2	3			1		1		7
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.....													
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Pere Marquette Railway Company.....													
Report and Evidence of Royal Commission on influx of Italians at Montreal and fraudulent practices of employment agencies.....	3	4	2	6	3	3		2	1		3	6	33
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and its employees, Toronto, Ont.....	5	4	6	13	12	13		1	7	1	6	5	73
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907.....	24	19	15	40	38	50	18	38	31	23	15	23	334
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907.....	24	20	15	40	38	50	18	38	32	23	16	23	337
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada.....	20	20	12	27	23	40	15	27	40	18	11	18	271
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada from Orient.....	20	20	13	26	23	40	15	23	40	15	17	18	270
Report on methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts, 1899.....	1	2		4	10	10		2	5	2	2		38
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec.....	4	6	5	6	11	12	2	6	12	10	9	8	91
Reports of Special Inquiries:—													
Investigation of alleged fraudulent practices in England to induce printers to come to Canada.....						6							6
Report on the need for the suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada, 1908.....	12	19	8	15	11	12		2	7	3	6	7	132

IX.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,777, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1912, being 8,840. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the Department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1912, 6,812 letters were received and acknowledged, 4,903 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 401 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 1,508 to other matters.

For the same period, 27,794 pieces of mail matters were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 24,006 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 1,493 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 2,295 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1911-12 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 14,248 copies, of which 9,478 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,770 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1912.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900 TO 1912 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900-1.....	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901-2.....	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902-3.....	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903-4.....	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904-5.....	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905-6.....	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906-7.....	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907-8.....	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908-9.....	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909-10.....	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910-11.....	10,635	4,799	14,834
1911-12.....	8,840	4,713	13,553

* The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,840.

The following summary will show by Provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1912.

Nova Scotia..	729
New Brunswick..	256
Prince Edward Island..	31
Quebec..	2,322
Ontario..	3,198
Manitoba..	536
Saskatchewan..	445
Alberta..	589
British Columbia..	546
The Territories..	7
The British Empire (other than Canada)..	53
Foreign countries..	128
Total..	8,840

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments both Federal and Provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Departments of Governments (including Federal, Provincial, British and foreign Governments and their officers)..	423
Trade papers and labour journals..	140

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions..	213
Members of the House of Commons..	221
Members of the Senate..	87
Boards of Trade..	273
Newspapers..	1,056
Miscellaneous..	87
	2,500

Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia..	140
Prince Edward Island..	7
New Brunswick..	76
Quebec (copies, English and French)..	458
Ontario..	749
Manitoba..	130

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Saskatchewan..	89	
Alberta..	157	
The Territories..	1	
British Columbia..	247	
	<hr/>	2,054
53 Correspondents of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> (3 copies each).. . . .		159
		<hr/>
Total..		4,713

REVENUE OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than twelve copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1911-12 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to \$1,397.95.

Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1912.

Amount received from subscriptions to <i>Labour Gazette</i>	\$ 1,340.15	
Sale of single and bound copies.. . . .	76.22	
Amount received up to June 30, 1911 for subscriptions to the <i>Labour Gazette</i> which has been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same.. . . .	1.90	
	<hr/>	\$1,418.27
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions and Fees paid for postal notes transmitting same.. . . .	\$20.32	
	<hr/>	20.32
		<hr/>
		\$1,397.95

X.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the last fiscal year, there were added to the Library of the Department over two hundred books, aside from reports, &c., received from the government of various countries. These were upon subjects of general interest, although technical education was again especially dealt with. The indexing of several hundred pamphlets was also completed, necessitating the writing of nearly a thousand index cards. The Library now contains a fairly complete file of the official journals of all the important trade unions of the United States and Canada, the official organs of the labour bureaus of the world, and a large number of government reports and other publications on subjects relating to industrial problems, besides general works of reference and theory. A matter which received some attention during the year was the compilation of bibliographies on topics of current interest. These bibliographies do not claim to be complete, nor do they contain all that the Department possesses on the subjects, but are rather a selection of the more important material in order to facilitate research along certain lines. Incorporated in the present report are two such bibliographies which may be of interest, relating respectively to Employment of Women and Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration.

Employment of Women.

GENERAL WORKS.—*Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Science. Economic Function of Women. Vol. V, 1894-5, p. 361. Mason, O. T. Woman's Share in Primitive Culture. New York, 1910. New Zealand Journal of the Department of Labour, Industrial Position of Women, 1899, p. 489, Economic Position of Women, 1900, p. 971, More Truth about Women in Industry, 1905, p. 192. Schreiner, Olive, Woman and Labour. New York, 1911. Tuckwell, Gertrude, Women's Opportunity. Woman's Trade Union League, London, 1898.*

CANADA.—Department of Agriculture. *Women of Canada* (prepared by National Council of Women of Canada). Ottawa, 1911. Census and Statistics Branch. *Wage Earners by Occupations. Bulletin No. I, Ottawa, 1907. Occupations of the People Bulletin No. XI, Ottawa, 1910. Edwards, Mrs. Muir. Labour Laws for Women and Children in Canada. Women's Industrial News, London, October, 1911, pp. 117-127. King, W. L. Mackenzie. Report of, on methods employed in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts in Canada. Ottawa, 1900. Legislation with regard to Child and Female Labour in Canada. The Labour Gazette, Ottawa, Vol. 8, pp. 1100-1120. Reports of Ontario Bureau of Labour (Chapter on Ontario Industrial Statistics). Annual. Toronto, Ontario. Report of the Royal Commission on the relation of Labour and Capital in Canada (Appendix E. Child and Female Labour). Ottawa, 1889. Report of the Royal Commission on the Dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the Telephone Operators of Toronto. Ottawa, 1907. Report of the Royal Commission to enquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec (pp. 16-18). Ottawa, 1909.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—Abbott, Edith. *Municipal Employment of Unemployed Women in London Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 15, p. 513. Booth, Charles. Life and Labour in London, pp. 256-326. London, 1902. Bulley, Miss A. A. and Miss M. Whitley. Women's Work. London, 1894. Busbey, K. G. Women's Trade*

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Union Movement in Great Britain. U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XIX, p. 1-65. Black, C. Report of Inquiry into Tailoresses Women's Industrial News, London, September and December, 1905. Collet, Clara E. Report to the British Board of Trade on Statistics of Employment of Women and Girls. London, 1894. Report to British Board of Trade on Changes in the Employment of Women and Girls in Industry. London, 1898. Report to British Board of Trade on Money Wages of Indoor Domestic Servants. London, 1899. Educated Working Women. London, 1902. Dilke, Lady. Industrial Position of Women. Irwin Margaret. Huthins, B. L. Women's Wages in England in the 19th Century. Women's Industrial Council, London, 1906. Home work amongst women. Report of an inquiry conducted for the Glasgow Council for Women's Trades. Macdonald, J. Ramsay. Women in the Printing Trades, London, 1904. Macrosty, Mrs. E. J. Truck and Fair Wages. Women's Industrial News, March, 1909. Rate of Women's Wages, Women's Industrial News, July, 1910. Sherard, R. H. The White Slaves of England. London, 1898. Webb, Mrs. Sidney. Women and the Factory Acts. London, 1896. Women's Industrial Council. Home Industries of Women in London. Report of Inquiry made by Council. London, 1897. Operations under the Trade Boards Act, Women's Industrial News, April 1911, pp. 55-56. Clothing and Textile Trades. Summary Tables. London, 1912. Conditions and Influences of the Employment of Women in Great Britain. The Nineteenth Century, October 1905. Women and Child Wage Earners in Great Britain, U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XVIII. Earnings and Hours of Labour in British Textile Industries U.S. Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XIX, pp. 88-103. Return of Rates of Wages in the Principal Textile Trades of the United Kingdom, London, 1889. Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into Earnings of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. I. Textile Trades, II. Clothings Trades, London, 1909. Accounts of Expenditure of Wage Earnings Women and Girls. London, 1911.

UNITED STATES.—Abbott, Edith. Employment of Women in Industries: 12th Census Statistics Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 14, p. 14. History of the Industrial Employment of Women in the United States. Journal of Pol. Economy, Vol. 14, p. 461. Harriet Martineau and the Employment of Women in 1836. Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 14, p. 614. Woman in Industry. New York, 1910. Adams, J. B. The Working Girl from the Elementary School in New York, Charities and the Commons, February 22, 1908. Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science. The Condition of Working Women in the United States, Vol. XXVII, p. 613. Butler, E. B. Sweated Trades in Hudson County. Charities, December 18, 1907. Women and the Trades (Pittsburg Survey). New York, 1910. Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores, Baltimore. New York, 1912. Goldmark, Josephine Labour Laws for Women in the United States. Women's Industrial Council. Working Women and the Laws. Annals of the American Academy, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 261-276, and Louis D. Brandes. The Decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Constitutionality of the Oregon Ten Hour Law for Women and a brief for the State of Oregon. Mies, F. P. Statutory Regulation of Women's Employment: Codification of Statutes. Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 14, p. 119. Obenauer, M. L. Working Hours of Wage Earning Women in Chicago United States Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XXI. Working Hours, &c., of Women Workers in Selected Industries of Maryland and California. United States Bulletin of Labour, Washington, Vol. XXIII, p. 347. Odenerantz, L. C. The Irregularity of Employment of Women Factory Workers The Survey, May 1, 1909. Richardson, Dorothy. The Long Day. New York, 1905. Roberts, P. Employment of Girls in Textile Industries of Pennsylvania. Annals of American Academy, Vol. XXIII, p. 434. Van Vorst, Mrs. John and Marie. The Woman Who Toils.

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Toronto, 1903. Willett, M. H. *Employment of Women in the Clothing Trades*. Columbia University Studies, Vol. 16, p. 234. Report of a Special Committee of the Assembly of New York State to investigate the condition of Female Labour in the City of New York. New York, 1896. *Working Women in Large Cities* Fourth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labour, Washington, 1888. Special Report of the United States Census Bureau on Statistics of Women at work, Washington, 1907. Report on the Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States (in nineteen volumes) prepared by Bureau of Labour, Washington.

Vol. I Cotton Textile Industry.

Vol. II Men's Ready-made Clothing.

Vol. III Glass Industry.

Vol. IV Silk Industry.

Vol. V Wage Earning Women in Stores and Factories.

Vol. IX History of Women in Industry in the United States.

Vol. X History of Women in Trade Unions.

Vol. XI Employment of Women in the Metal Trades.

Vol. XII Employment of Women in Laundries.

Vol. XV Relation between Occupation and Criminality of Women.

Vol. XVI Family Budgets of Typical Cotton Mill Workers.

(Volumes, VI, VII and VIII relate to child labour while volumes, XIII, XIV, XVII, XVIII and XIX are not yet published.)

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